THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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A GEORGIA HANGING

AND THE FIRST FOR MANY DAYS.

The Execution of Jordan Sheats—The Killing of Ledbetter and the Pursuit of the Murderers—A Great Corrective Remedy Called into Use Again.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ATHENS, GA. November 14.—Jordan Sheats paid penalty to-day on the gallows, at Danilsville. This was the first hanging witnessed in Madison county in twenty years, and in consequence attracted an immense crowd.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRIME

has been given in THE CONSTITUTION already—Jordan Sheets killed Ledbetter who was a tenant on the place of Mr. Williams, from whom Jordan also rented land. Jordan and his brother Wiley intended to leave the place without finishing their crops, and without refunding the money advanced by Mr. Williams. They had smuggled a wagon to their quarters for the purpose of leaving in the night. Mr. Williams heard the wagon at the negro's cabin, and went up with Mr. Ledbetter to remonstrate with them against leaving. While there they found Jordan very violent and abusive, and Mr. Ledbetter returned to the house to get a gun. As he returned, in the moonlight, Jordan saw him coming and shot him as he approached. Mr. Williams and his son both swore that Jordan fired the first shot, and fired utterly without provocation. After the killing Jordan drove Mr. Williams away with an axe, and escaped with his brother and their wives. Ledbetter dragged himself to the house and died in an hour. Jordan and Wiley were in the wagon, but were pursued. They were overtaken at a little place called Nickville and were fired upon. Jordan escaped, but Wiley was run into a little cabin, and killed while trying to burrow his way out under the floor. Jordan was arrested in West Virginia and tried and convicted. It was impossible to shake the testimony of the two Williams, who testified most clearly that the murder was wanton and brutal.

AN ATTEMPT FOR COMMUTATION.

Jordan was sentenced to be hung about one month ago, but the negroes of Clarke county, among whom he was a favorite, determined to try to save him. They drew up a petition reciting that he did not have a fair trial, and that he was convicted solely because he was a negro. Governor Colquitt upon receiving this petition, backed as it was by personal representatives, granted a respite of three weeks that he might look into the case more closely. After examining it thoroughly, he has found it impossible in the light of his duty to interfere. He has investigated the manner of the trial, and finds that it was deliberate, careful and fair; that the negro was defended by fine counsel—that the jury was one of the best ever impanneled, and that the judge rather urged a recommendation to mercy upon them. They determined not to listen to him, however, and brought in a verdict of guilty. The governor, therefore, found that he could not interfere and the execution went on. This is the first hanging that has taken place in Georgia since the new murder law was put in operation, and it is probable that it will be a long time before we have another.

At thirty-two minutes after one, the drop fell about eighteen inches, and strangled him to death. His arms were pinioned above the elbow. He reached up and pulled off the cap while hanging. He prayed and sung on the scaffold; said that he did not have a fair trial. He was very calm; did not seem to mind it; died very hard and was dead in twelve minutes. He hung twenty-six minutes. One of the guard's gun fired accidently and created some excitement. Drs. Daniel, Sewell and Thompson, examined his body. His father brought his body to Athens in a hearse. Captain Pitman's cavalry acted as guard. A large crowd of white and colored people were present. No excitement prevails.

WEDDING CHIMES.

The Marriage of Dr. Newman and Miss Lula Sheek.

On Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, a large concourse of friends were assembled to witness the marriage of Miss Lula Sheek and Dr. Frank Newman.

The bride has for some time been recognized as one of the most charming young ladies in Atlanta society, possessing all the graces and qualities of mind and heart which go to make up a good woman.

Dr. Newman, the groom, is a young physician of much promise in his profession. We understand that he will commence practice in Flowery Branch.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Mashburn, of Flowery Branch.

The best wishes of a large circle of friends go with the young couple.

BARRICK—ADAMS.

Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother in this city by the Rev. J. W. Heidt, Mr. Ben F. Barrick was married to Miss Lula Adams, all of this city. The attendants were Mr. James P. Snelling and Miss Lillie Adams.

Quite a number of friends and relatives were present to enjoy the happy scene. Mr. Barrick is an engineer on the Western and Atlantic railroad and one of the most popular young men in the city. Miss Adams has been a great favorite in Atlanta society. The friends of both parties congratulate them on their happy marriage and wish for them lives of continued happiness which are foretokened by the happy initiation of their united existence.

COLLINS—SORRELS.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, at Mar's Hill church, Acworth, Miss Lou Sorrels and Mr. John Collins were joined in the holy bands—Miss Tommie Sorrels and Mr. K. Fielder, Miss Julia Strickland and Mr. James Davenport being the attendants. Rev. A. G. Johnson performed the ceremony in a very solemn and striking style. Quite a pleasant soiree at the house of Mr. Collins was enjoyed by the bridal party and friends on Monday evening. May every blessing attend the happy pair.

The stars did not fall nor the meteors display last night, as far as heard from, but the social event of the season was a charming success.

HARWELL—ANDREWS.

Mrs. Julia Andrews, of Acworth, and Mr. M. P. Harwell, of Oxford, Ga., were married in the Baptist church Wednesday, 12th instant, at 7:30 p.m. The large house was crowded with eagerly expectant friends long before the "tying moment" had arrived. To the strains of the "Wedding March," at the appointed hour, the attendants filed into the church during a suggestive silence, Mr. E. D. Reynolds and Mr. Wm. Bate ushering the party in beautiful style. First came Miss Lula Lawhon leaning on the arm of the accomplished Dr. Humphries, then Miss Alva Thomas with Mr. James Davenport, Miss Emma Bate and Mr. H. Hull, Miss Eva Winn, and Mr. M. M. Phillips, Miss Mary Singleton and Mr. A. C. Randell, Miss Jennie Stovall and Mr. Joe Singleton, who arranged themselves, three couples on each side of the chancel, then came the bride and groom who, standing in the centre of the brilliant group, were made husband and wife while prayers went up for their happiness. Rev. Mr. J. J. Singleton performed the service in a happy manner, and thus closed a scene long to be remembered. After the marriage a delightful evening was spent at the bride's home by the bridal party, the attendants and relatives.

The festival to-morrow night is anxiously looked for as a safety valve for the over-excited spirits of the villagers—so mote it be.

DOZIER—WALKER.

Thursday Mr. Homer W. Dozier, of Columbus, reached Atlanta, accompanied by his bride, "nee" Miss Maggie Walker, of Wynnton, one of the stylish suburbs of Columbus. They will spend several days in the city. Both Mr. Dozier and his wife have many friends here. He is the tax collector of Muscogee county and one of the prominent young men of western Georgia. Mrs. Walker visited Atlanta three winters ago and was a great favorite in society here.

TWO COUPLES.

In Milledgeville Thursday occurred one of those rare, but exceedingly interesting social events, a double wedding. At two o'clock in the afternoon, in the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Wiedinman, Miss Lula O. Callaway and Mr. T. L. McComb, of Milledgeville, and Miss Ida C. Callaway and Mr. E. J. Flemister, of Griffin, were married. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. J. Beck, pastor of the Methodist church at Milledgeville, in a manner which was impressive and graceful. The first couple were attended by Mr. Frank Rogers, of Macon, and Miss Ione McComb, of Milledgeville; Mr. Emmett McComb, of Milledgeville, and Miss Callie Grieve, of Milledgeville; Mr. King Champion and Miss Annie Ennis, both of Milledgeville; Mr. Frank Foster, of Augusta, and Miss Lucy Tinsly, of Milledgeville; Mr. A. Nisbet, of Milledgeville, and Miss Ella Richardson, of Milledgeville. Miss Ida C. Calloway and Mr. Flemister were attended by Mr. J. C. Brooks and Miss Leila Lawton, of Griffin; Mr. C. L. Case, of Milledgeville, and Miss Jennie Flemister, of Griffin; Mr. A. J. Carr and Miss Ola King, of Milledgeville; Mr. E. E. Bell and Miss Otelia Miller, of Milledgeville.

MCKINLEY—GOETCHIUS.

Last Tuesday in Augusta Miss Mary Goetchius, sister of Mr. Henry R. Goetchius, clerk of the house of representatives, was married to Mr. McKinley, of Milledgeville. The church was beautifully decorated and a large number of friends were present. The matrimonial fever is raging all over the state.

M'LARIN—EVERITT.

Married, Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Covington, by Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D., Mr. Charles S. McLarin, of Fairburn, to Miss Nettie Everitt.

AULL—JENNINGS.

We are pleased to chronicle the marriage of Miss Julia Jennings, a former resident of Atlanta, to Mr. A. J. Aull, of Chattanooga. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's father, Colonel Wm. Jennings, near Leary, Ga., on November 12, at 8:30 o'clock. The happy pair passed through the city yesterday en route to Chattanooga, their future home.

EDWARDS—HOLLIMAN.

At the residence of Mrs. L. E. Shields Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, Colonel M. E. Edwards was married to Mrs. Lucy E. Holliman by Rev. John Jones, D. D., in a manner at once beautiful and impressive. There were no cards. The relatives and a large number of friends witnessed the happy event. Mrs. Holliman is well known in Atlanta, having resided here for several years. She has a host of friends who participate in the joy of her happy nuptials, and invoke for it a perpetuity. Colonel Edwards was for several years connected with a dry goods house of West Point, and is highly esteemed in Atlanta. We congratulate him on his success and wish for him and his bride a united life of undisturbed happiness.

GREEN—THOMPSON.

Mr. William A. Green was married to Miss Thompson at the residence of Mr. J. W. Spinks, on the Chattahoochee river, on Tuesday.

A MATRIMONIAL FURORE.

Wednesday afternoon last a young man whose name we did not learn called at the residence of a minister of this city and informed that gentleman that he desired to procure his services to tie a matrimonial knot, which was to bind him and his lady love in lifetime bonds. The minister, after holding a short conversation with his visitors, discovered that it was to be a runaway match. He at once informed the young man that he would have nothing to do with the affair. Soon after the young man left the house a carriage drove up to the door of the residence and a lady stepped out.

A ring at the door bell brought the minister again to the front. The lady addressed him and stated that her daughter had left home for the purpose of marrying a young man and that the object of her visit was to ask the minister in the event that the couple called for him to marry them to refuse to perform the ceremony. The minister promised the lady that he would and she left him telling him that she had seen every minister of the gospel in the city and secured their promise not to unite the couple to matrimony if they could. Hardly had the sounds of the wheels of the carriage died away before another carriage arrived at the entrance of the minister's residence.

This carriage was found to contain the couple who wanted to be married. The minister was again called forth from his study. He informed the young man that he was still opposed to the manner of marrying that he desired to be celebrated and that he would not perform the ceremony under any consideration. As the carriage was driven away from the door of the residence the young man was heard to remark, "Well, hang me if they haven't got the cards stocked on me this time."

The minister says that he knew none of the parties that called on him, and is unable to say whether the couple succeeded in getting married or not.

THE CHAMPION DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation Into the Cause of the Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Investigation into the causes of the Champion disaster was resumed to-day. James Ferguson, the first officer of the Lady Octavia, testified to having followed the sea ten years, during which time he had been mate of three vessels. At 2 a.m. on November 7th he had charge of the Lady Octavia's deck when she was sailing barely 3½ knots per hour. At 2:40 he walked forward and said: "Both of my lights are burning brightly and the lookout is at his post." He then walked upon the poop and in a few minutes noticed a green light on our port bow. Thinking it was a sailing vessel, I took bearing of the light which was N. N. E. I finally saw with the aid of night glasses that the vessel approaching had a mast-head light which burned very dimly, and yet a few minutes later discovered her red side light. The first light I saw, a green side light, was standing to the weather side of the wheel, and about three minutes after I saw a green light, then I saw a red light, the former being shut out entirely and I made sure he was going astern. Saw red light about two minutes. Said it must be a New York tug boat going to shore. I said this because I thought she was going around the lee quarter. Then he shut out his red light and showed his green about three minutes. I saw her light first. She appeared to be sheering about. She was either badly steered or altering her course. When he shut out red light and showed green, I was almost certain there would be a collision, more or less, and before I had time to do anything he struck us end on a little abaft the stern. When he struck us I was on the weather side of the wheel. It was a heavy shock and caused me to stagger, and when I was going down off the poop met the master; ran forward on the forecastle head to see which vessel was most damaged. The first thing I saw was the steamship in actual contact with us. One of her anchors was lying on our stern. The appearance of the steamer to me when I looked over was a confused mass of casks and broken wood. I only heard one man cry for help. Left the forecastle-head at once. An order was given to lower the boat, back yards and haul down the fore and aft sail. At once all hands were on deck and the order was carried out. The master being in charge of the ship gave orders for the carpenters to go below and see what damage the ship sustained, at the same time dispatching the ship's boat, which was in the davits, to save the lives from the sinking steamer, at the same time not knowing whether our own ship would float or not. On going below we found the bows in between the decks stove in and the ship cut down under the water three feet on the port side. The water-tight bulkheads prevented the ship from foundering. The captain consulted with the second mate and myself, and we decided to return to Breakwater rather than proceed to New York in our crippled ship.

Ferguson was plied with questions by the members of the court, but insisted that he had no time to get out of the steamer's way after seeing the green light the second time, and scarcely half a minute elapsed after this before the accident occurred. In all, ten minutes only passed between the time of the first seeing of the green light and the collision. The night was dark but the atmosphere was clear. The inquiry will be resumed to-morrow.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

LONDON, November 13.—The steamer Fernwood, at Liverpool, reports having experienced a hurricane on October 28th and 29th, in which she lost her jolly boat and her saloon flooded and deck swept by a sea. On the 30th spoke the Norwegian ship Ocean, of Bergen, dismasted. The captain was requested to take the vessel in tow, but declined; offered to take off the crew, but the offer was refused. An hour afterwards met the Norwegian bark Ocean, of Kragroe, in ballast, leaking; took off the crew, in doing which his starboard lifeboat was disabled. On the 31st met the British bark Forest Belle, dismasted and waterlogged; sent port lifeboat with picked crew to her assistance, and after repeated attempts, succeeded in rescuing nine people. Finding that the rest had been taken off the previous night by the German ship Mariana; transferred ten to the Mariana, as she had not accommodation for them. Note—The Mariana arrived at New York November 10th; the bark Ocean was towed into New Yotk November 11th; the Forest Belle is reported foundered at sea.

A HEARTLESS WIFE

DRIVES HER HUSBAND TO DEATH.

His Futile Efforts to Propitiate Her Favor—The Wife's Indifference to His Dead Body—A Sensational Suicide in Griffin—A Family Burned to Death.

BOSTON, November 14.—The sharp crack of a pistol on Tremont street this noon brought to light another of those domestic disasters which are so common in these days of ill-assorted marriages. Seven years ago Charles S. Hayes, a young man of fair education and business attainments, wedded a young lady of New London, Conn., and the couple have lived happily in this city until within a year, two children being born to them. Hayes has been employed as an advertising solicitor for local papers. From the conflicing accounts that are given it appears that Mrs. Hayes has been led astray, as she expresses it. She suddenly learned that she did not love her husband. She left him. After a time at his urgent request she returned, but after a week again separated from him, taking a room in a lodging-house. Hayes wrote her passionate letters and called at her lodgings several times, but she refused to see him. This noon after an unsuccessful attempt to gain access to his faithless wife, he shot himself and fell on the sidewalk near the corner of Tremont and Common streets. He was taken to the hospital, where the ball was extracted, but the surgeons express no hope of his recovery. The ball passed through the left lung, carrying a piece of one rib with it, and lodged in the back close to the skin. It was found that the ball had struck a pin in the lapel of his coat, and carried it, imbedded in the ball, through the body. The wife was seen by a reporter, to whom she seemed unconcerned about the matter. She gave up two of her husband's letters, which are published to-night, and which reveal a state of mind on his part bordering on insanity. Mrs. Hayes said that a certain clairvoyant whom her husband had consulted had excited unfounded jealousy within his mind, but when the reporter suggested the name of a man with whom she is said to have been intimate, she colored, then turned pale, and refused to answer.

GRIFFIN, GA., November 14.—This morning, about half-past nine o'clock, Mr. William Seagraves put an end to his life by shooting himself through the brain with a pistol. He was a young farmer about twenty-six years of age, and lived about a mile from Griffin. He was seen in town last night slightly intoxicated, but still with no special look of despondency. He went home, however, and this morning when he got up he placed a pistol to his right temple, pulled the trigger and fell dead across the bed from which he had just arisen. He was found there soon after the firing was heard, but only lived about fifteen minutes, never speaking a word after the fatal shot. The wound was large enough to receive two fingers of a man's hand. Various causes are assigned for the young man's rash act, but nothing positive has as yet developed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

NEW YORK, November 14.—This morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the tenement house No. 80 Cannon street. The tenement was occupied by at least twelve families and the excitement was terrible. Mary Bohiska, living on the third floor, jumped from a window and was severely injured internally. While four members of a family named Botzkei, living on the top floor, suffocated by smoke the father, Joseph Botzkei, endeavored in every way to save his family, but finding all efforts fruitless rushed to the window and threw himself out and was picked up dead. Patrick J. Lynch, a fireman, whilst endeavoring to save the inmates had both hands severely burned. The damage to the property is small.

Lynch, the fireman, three times reached to the fourth floor and tried to bear out the unconscious women and children. Each time he was driven back and finally made his own escape by a tottering fire escape. In his descent he inhaled the flames and was borne to the hospital where he lay dying at midday. When the cries of the neighbors brought the police and firemen to the house, Botzkei was seen rushing wildly to the window of his bed room and returning as if endeavoring to drag something with him. The smoke drove him back, but he returned again this time and a sheet of flame shot into his face, and with a despairing cry he seized the window frame and sprang out. The distance was not so great, but in his descent the man's feet were caught by the lintel of the window below and he was turned head downward. Thus he struck the pavement. When the firemen gained the floor four human bodies, closely huddled together on a bed in a little side room, were found. Half conscious, probably, and struggling to rouse herself, with the cries of her husband ringing out from the window whither he made his two ineffectual attempts to come to her assistance, the wife had rolled upon the floor and reached her children's room, her first thought being for them. The smoke had overcome her, and with her last strength, feeling about for her boys, she had fallen upon them and died there. Their cheeks were slightly scorched; otherwise fire had not touched them. The smoke had done its work effectually. A family named Cohen lived in the building, and yesterday Mrs. Cohen was observed carrying out several large bundles. About seven o'clock Cohen, wife and children left the house—the adults carrying large bundles. Cohen was arrested at the insurance office where he had seven hundred on his property. His wife was found at 106 Hester street and locked up.

DENVER, COL., November 14.—Los Pinos dispatches state that General Hatch, of the commission, has arrived. The hostile chiefs, with the exception of Jack, who is reported to have gone to the Uintah reservation, are at Los Pinos and waiting to surrender. He peremptorily refuses to come and meet the commission. It has been determined almost beyond doubt that he led the hostiles in the Thornburgh fight. Ouray held a long conference with the hostiles Tuesday night. He told them they need expect no mercy. Johnson is at the agency. He says if he has done anything wrong he is willing to expatiate the crime; willing to hang if necessary.

LEBANON, PA., November 14.—Charles Drews and Franklin Stichler were hanged here to-day for the murder of Joseph Roben at Indiantown gap last December.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—A special states that James P. Ferguson killed James H. Combs, on Main street, Hopkinsville, Ky., last evening. Ferguson came to that town to compel Combs to marry his sister, whom he had ruined. The latter refused. Ferguson brought a shot-gun, loaded, and deliberately shot Combs.

GALVESTON, November 14.—The News' special from Sherman says Julius Toettle was hanged to-day for the murder of Joseph Brenner in Denison in January. Six thousand people witnessed the execution.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Milton Bennet, late cashier of the insolvent Citizen's savings bank, has been indicted by the grand jury on two counts: First, for the embezzlement of $2,900 belonging to or deposited in the said bank; second, for the willful concealment of the facts as to the condition of the bank, with the intent to deceive the public by publishing a false statement for the month of August, 1879. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

The Churchman Burned.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The printing establishment of the Churchman in Lafayette place was destroyed by fire this evening, in consequence of the overturning of a kerosene lamp in the office of the Celluloid shoe protector company, on the first floor. The employes barely escaped with their lives, some sliding down ropes and some jumping across a three-foot alley into another building occupied by A. T. Stewart & Co. as a workshop. A janitress jumped from a second story window and was found unconscious with her back broken and died soon afterward. Panic was threatened among the 335 women in the Stewart building, but with the aid of the police all reached the street safely.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, November 14.—The report that an alliance has been formed by the Balkan principalities remains uncontradicted, but it is not believed that the affair has progressed beyond overtures from Servia to the other states. Servia is thought to be acting under Prussian inspiration.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, November 14.—The organic complaint from which Prince Bismarck is suffering is said to be an incipient stage of fatty degeneration of the heart, as yet but slightly developed. There is no immediate cause for apprehension.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 14.—The Times' Capetown dispatch says: The Zulu Chief Secoceni has notified the British authorities that he desires peace and will submit to the English rule. His envoy was sent back with the peace conditions but nothing has since been heard from him. The Boers are encouraging Secoceni to continue his resistance.

Advices from Capetown announce that the Cape ministry have addressed a minute to Sir Bartle Frere expressing the opinion that Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement of affairs in Zululand is prejudicial to the permanent peace of south Africa.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—The Courier's London correspondent telegraphs a doubtful report that Sir Austin Layard has been instructed not to hold further communication with the porte regarding Asia Minor, but to send for the British fleet. Further proceedings, the correspondent says, will depend on the behavior of the Turks with respect to the fulfillment of their promises.

LONDON, November 14.—The trouble on the stock exchange originates in Paris, where there is a panic in consequence of a rumor that the British fleet has been ordered to enter the Black sea, which Russia will probably make "casus belli."

ITALY.

ROME, November 14.—General Cioldini, minister to France, has resigned.

The Hanlan Race.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 14.—Articles were agreed to by Hanlan and Courtney late last night to row a five mile race, 2½ miles and return, in best and best boats, for the six thousand dollars offered by the Hop Bitters company, the race to be rowed on the Potomac, near Washington, Tuesday, December 9th, between two and five p.m., subject to postponement by the referee on account of the weather. Blakie will be referee. If there is any interference with the race the referee may order it over again the first favorable day. Hanlan, from the word "go," waives all rights in the six thousand dollars, which shall go to the winner as decided by the referee. If either man fails to start, Hanlan does not waive his claim. The Bitters company deny Hanlan's claim, but in consideration of the above agreement will place the money in the bank to be paid to the winner. Both men expect to go to Washington early next week. Hanlan will be the guest of the Analostans, and Courtney of the Potomacs.

The Statue of General Thomas.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the forthcoming reunion of the society of the army of the Cumberland, and unveiling of the statue of General Thomas on the 19th inst. All trunk lines issue half-fare tickets, and large crowds of visitors are expected. The exercises in Fourteenth street circle, where the statue stands, will consist of music by male choruses of one hundred voices, with the marine band drum corps and artillery accompaniment, the unveiling of the statue and presentation by the Hon. Stanley Mathews and the acceptance of the statue in behalf of the people of the United States by President Hayes. There will also be a military parade and a review trip by the society to Mt. Vernont, and a promenade concert and ball on the evening of the 20th.

A Severe Gale.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—A severe gale swept over this part of Ohio this morning. Twenty-eight wires of the Western Union telegraph company were prostrated, the roof of the Central Christian church was blown off and other damage done. Buildings were also unroofed and walls blown in at Hamilton and Greensburg, Indiana.

CAIRO, November 14.—A tornado, accompanied by hail and a heavy rain, struck this city at 1 p.m. to-day demolishing the African Methodist church on Eighteenth street and Bradley's colored Baptist church on Fifteenth street. It also partly unroofed the custom-house and several small cottages in the northern part of the city. Alice Morris, aged eleven years, was blown through a door of the hub factory to the ground and killed.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The cabinet at its meeting to-day discussed the recommendations to be made in the president's annual message, as well as in the reports of the heads of the respective departments. It was decided that the recommendations should be confined to improvements in the present methods rather than extend to radical changes in existing laws, it being considered especially desirable at the present time to provoke as little conflict in congress and to cause as little disturbance to business as possible. The president's message, which is being prepared, will be shorter than usual and will contain few recommendations other than those comprised in the reports of his cabinet officers.

Kentucky's Loss.

FRANKFORT, KY., November 14.—A special states that during the Buford trial it was discovered that the law in the general statutes providing for the appointment of special judges differed from that adopted by the constitutional convention and signed by the delegates, as appears in the debates of the convention. On a search being made for the engrossed copy of the constitution to verify the law, no trace of it could be found in the office of state secretary, and there is some doubt now whether Kentucky has any authentic constitution at all.

A Hurricane at Sea.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The Norwegian ship Ocean, from Copenhagen, arrived here to-day and reports that on October 29, in latitude 40, longitude 63, she encountered a hurricane from the southwest to the northwest lasting three hours; lost and split her sails and carried away the foremain and mizzentop masts. J. Larren, a Dane, O. Oben, of Sweden, seamen, were lost overboard. The Ocean was bound to Philadelphia, and was towed to this port by the steamer Terier Berrier, (Spanish), which left New York on the 10th inst., for Vigo.

Potter Admits His Defeat.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Clarkson N. Potter, the democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, acknowledged to-day that he has been defeated by Hoskins, and says further that he believes the entire republican state ticket has been elected, with the exception of Soule, the candidate for state engineer, who is defeated by Horatio Seymour, Jr.

A Silver Sale.

DENVER, COL., November 14.—The sales of Johnnie Bull and Doming's mines, Silver Cliff, consummated yesterday. W. W. Shaefer, W. M. Lent, ex-United States Senators Dorsey and McDonald, and associates, all of New York, are the supposed purchasers. It is supposed that they paid from $750,000 to $800,000.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

SENATORS MCDANIEL and Fain were among the callers at the capitol yesterday.

THE last legislature used enough paper to contain an abridged history of the world.

THE completion of the custom house will make the capitol look a little ancient.

THE registry of paid coupons is progressing at the capitol.

APPLICATIONS for the location of the state normal college continue to come in. The city or town which secures the college will be lucky.

COLONEL HENDERSON, the state commissioner of agriculture, has gone on a visit to Augusta, Savannah and other cities, to personally witness inspection of fertilizers with a view of insuring the excellence of the work, and if possible to improve it.

THE carp sent to the commissioner of agriculture have been applied for by numbers of citizens interested in fish culture. The supply has not been equal to the demand, though if the carp multiply as fast as they are said to there will be plenty of them in Georgia in a few years.

A HUGE GAME

THAT IS ABOUT TO BE PLAYED.

An Outlet to the Sea—A Line That Will Flank Atlanta—Mr. Wadley's Move Towards Chattanooga—A Coalition That Exists in Rumor Only.

Never since the south was settled has there been such uneasiness and activity in her railroad circles as at present. Never were such gigantic moves being made and contemplated.

The problem that is agitating the magnates is the securing of lines from the west to the south Atlantic coast. The drift of trade is clearly towards supplying part of the European demand through the southern ports, and importing goods for the west through these same ports. The powerful and wealthy lines stretching northwestward from Savannah and elsewhere, and the lines that lead southward from Evansville, Chicago and Louisville cannot consent that the bulk of the western trade should be sent and moved over the northern and middle states lines. It is essential that they shall divert a large amount of this business over their own lines. Then there is the tropical trade that even more naturally belongs to these lines. It is through Savannah or Brunswick or Port Royal that the cereals of the west should be passed into Havana and South America, and through the same ports that the teeming fruits and products of those countries should be supplied to this country. The stake is an immense one, and it promises the vastest fortunes to those who win it. There are railroad and steamship connections that even now do some of this trade, but there is no single line so controlled by one power and one sagacity that it can be made really efficient in this direction.

FROM EVANSVILLE TO BRUNSWICK.

The first scheme that demands attention is the alleged attempt of Colonel Cole, Governor Brown and their friends to reach the Atlantic coast. Colonel Cole controls the Nashville and Chattanooga road and its connections, which has always given him a commanding influence in the carrying trade of the west. He is now pushing through at a fearful rate of speed the Owensboro extension which will reach Evansville. We may say, therefore, that he has a continuous line under his perfect control from Evansville, a distributing point for the west, to Chattanooga. The other day he purchased what, with the help of his ally, Governor Brown, will give him a controlling influence in the Western and Atlantic road. So that he is virtually master of the line from Evansville, Ind., to Atlanta, Ga. From this point he has no connection. A short time ago he made an attempt to get the presidency of the Georgia railroad. It was openly alleged then that his purpose was to get control of this line, and by a capture of the Port Royal road (then a most easy thing to do), reach the Atlantic coast by this route. This magnificent project, the execution of which would have given him control of a line from Evansville to Port Royal, was blocked by his defeat for the presidency of the road.

The next move for the sea that he makes is said to have been made evident at the attempted lease of the Macon and Brunswick road, a few days ago. It was said that he was interested in the bids that were to have been made for Governor Brown. It will be seen at once that the lease of the M. and B. railroad and its extension to Atlanta would give him an unbroken and direct line from Cincinnati to Brunswick, one of the finest ports on the Atlantic coast. This scheme was temporarily blocked by the postponement of the sale, but will doubtless be renewed at the next sale of the road, which will probably be shortly advertised. If Governor Brown and Colonel Cole can get the lease the object will be at last accomplished and a continuous line under one control will be had from the west to the south Atlantic.

SOME COMPLICATIONS FROM MR. WADLEY.

But, in the meantime, Mr. Wadley, the big man of the Central, is awake and stirring. Mr. Wadley is at present complete master of the seaboard and its connections, but he has no western outlet. With just the same vigor that Colonel Cole is pushing for the sea, Mr. Wadley is pushing for the west. At present he has an unusually good connection through the Western and Atlantic road and the Nashville and Chattanooga. But if Colonel Cole and Governor Brown, who control these lines, can secure a line to the coast in direct competition with Mr. Wadley, he will feel uneasy at having to depend on them for the future for his western outlet. His first step towards preventing this consummation has been to block the lease of the Macon and Brunswick road, or at least get it into hands of persons friendly to the Central. His first step in this programme has been unsuccessful in securing delay at least. It may be that he will succeed again in putting off the sale, or in preventing its falling into the hands of its enemies.

But it appears that he is not waiting idly on this contingency, but is preparing to make himself secure against any contingency. And this he is doing by a bold stroke that will certainly strike the unthinking with surprise. Mr. Wadley already has a line of road running out from Griffin to Carrollton. It is a poorly built road, but still it is a road. From Carrollton to Chattanooga is only about 82 miles and it is said that Mr. Wadley is even now preparing to build a line across from Carrollton to Chattanooga, through Rome and crossing the mountains at about McLemore's cove. The completion of this 82 miles of road will carry him to Chattanooga where he will have an independent and sympathetic western connection in the Cincinnati Southern, which is already alarmed at the movements of Colonel Cole. This line will give him a straight and continuous connection with the great west, from Savannah to Cincinnati, flanking Atlanta by the right, independent of the Nashville and Chattanooga or the Western and Atlantic, and in direct competition with the latter. He can make his own rates, with a car of freight loaded at Cincinnati and placed on board his ships at Savannah, and will thus control one of the grandest lines in America. He will of course flank Atlanta and the State road, and will, by using the Cincinnati Southern as his western connection, divert an enormous amount of freight from the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. The southwestern trade will thus have two finely equipped, powerful competing lines running from the granaries of the west to the ships in Savannah and Brunswick.

OVER 500 MEN AT WORK ON THE CARROLLTON ROAD.

It may be imagined that we are drawing a fancy picture, but it is well known that Colonel Wadley is even now preparing for the grand coup d' etat. Colonel George Adair was in Whitesburg a few days ago and he was astonished at seeing an immense force of hands coming in the town to be paid off. He asked what it meant, and was informed that Colonel Wadley had a force of over 500 men at work on the Carrollton road putting in heavy bridges, ballasting the road and putting it in shape to become part of a great trunk line instead of a mere branch to a country town. Colonel Adair was astonished at the quietness with which this force of laborers had been rallied, and learned by inquiry that it was Colonel Wadley's purpose to get this branch ready for the extension to Chattanooga that would surely follow the extension of the Macon and Brunswick road to Atlanta. There is a charter already in existence for this road and the route has been surveyed. While the work is being done quietly it is perfectly well understood among certain railroad men.

Indeed, it is rumored that Governor Brown, already alarmed at this movement, which threatens to put up a competing line with the Western and Atlantic railroad, and thereby destroy its monopoly, has arranged an alliance with Colonel Wadley offensive and defensive, by which he agrees not to build the Atlanta extension of the M. and B. railroad. We give no credit to this rumor and merely mention it to portray the gossip of the day. Governor Brown has already bid on the M. and B. railroad once and will doubtless do so again. He is not in the habit of making treaties under compulsion.

THE GEORGIA WESTERN LOOMING UP.

One important point in this connection is that these new moves will in all probability compel the Louisville road to take hold of the Georgia Western and push it through to Atlanta. It will be noticed that in all these alleged combinations Louisville is left out in the cold. If all these or either one of them are consummated, Louisville is flanked and the Louisville and Nashville is left without a southern outlet. The purchase of the little Eufaula and Montgomery road by Mr. Wadley a short time since at more than double its value, shut off the L. & N. R. R. in that quarter. These new ventures will still further isolate it, and it is even now in the greatest agitation and uneasiness. Its only hope is to build the road from Birmingham to Atlanta.

It now reaches Birmingham, that would give it a line to Atlanta where it would have three competing outlets to the ocean and giving it as a choice of ports Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah or Brunswick. It would have to build a shorter and cheaper line than either of its great rivals, and would secure more decided advantage than either. The building of this road would more than compensate Atlanta for the flanking that Mr. Wadley would give her if he should conclude to push his road from Carrollton to Chattanooga. Indeed we have little fear that Atlanta shall suffer in any event. They may build as they please but Atlanta will hold her own.

A MUSICAL PHENOMENON.

A Negro Boy who Seems to Have Scottish Bag-Pipe in His Head.

Yesterday morning a CONSTITUTION reporter observing quite a crowd gathered about a negro boy in the carshed, approached and inquired the cause of the excitement. He discovered that the boy was a musical prodigy on a very unique scale. By placing his right hand over his right ear and partially opening his mouth this boy gave the exact imitation of the musical tones of the Scottish bag-piper, playing many airs with perfect accuracy. The music seemed to come from the inside of the boy's head, and many people were attracted to the spot, thinking that the bag-pipes were giving forth their rich, mild melody. The boy was very accommodating, and played many airs, gliding with ease from the gay to the grave. For instance, he played Dixie with great spirit and rapidity, and then in the slowest and most mournful cadences gave "Streams of Mercy Never Ceasing." His name is Alonzo Barnes, and he hails from Eastman. He is only eighteen years of age and says that he found out by accident about three years ago that his head was full of bag pipes, and has been practicing upon them ever since. He said that he could play any tune that was whistled; whereupon some one in the crowd suggested that he give something from Pinafore. He had never heard of the piece, he said, but called upon man after man in the group to whistle it for him, but not one seemed equal to the task. All admitted that they had once heard it, but so long ago that it was difficult to recall.

The boy holds nothing whatever in his mouth, but simply places his right hand over his right ear and without the slightest effort starts his bag-pipes—the Lord only knows how—the boy can't explain it.

He is a living wonder, and would be a feature upon any stage.

The Banker's Daughter.

At a matinee which filled the parquette and dress circle of the opera house, and to a good audience last night, "The Banker's Daughter" was played by the excellent troupe which Mr. J. W. Collier has brought to the southern circuit. With real pleasure we have witnessed the three performances of this play, which was the New York dramatic sensation last season, and which retains its popularity in a manner quite uncommon for a society drama.

Its first presentation in Atlanta has been under favorable auspices, by a troupe of artists whose coming breaks the wonderful monotony of dramatic mediocrity to which we have grown accustomed, if not resigned.

The parts are well performed throughout. Mr. Louis L. James, ranking as one of the best leading men in America, has established himself as a favorite in Atlanta. Last winter the writer heard Stuart Robinson pronounce him the most brilliant actor of his class in the country, and has since seen in his easy grace, his manly manner and noble gesture much to justify the verdict of so high an authority. Miss Wainwright plays a good, but not a perfectly even impersonation of the part of the wife. Mr. Walcott is quite full of humor in the role of "G. Washington Phipps," while Mrs. Walcott has the giddy "Mrs. Brown" studied to perfection. Mr. Collier, an actor of national reputation, does his usual good work in the part of the count. The scenery for the third and fourth acts is carried with the troupe and it gives an appearance both of elegance and reality to the provincial stage which aids the enjoyment of the performance very much. The company go from here to New Orleans. Mr. Collier is a manager who relies on real talent for the strength of his troupe and he has given us one of the most artistic performances that has graced our stage in many a day.

The Hood Orphan Fund.

GRIFFIN, GA., November 14.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please add the inclosed contribution to the Hood fund, from the following named ladies of Griffin and vicinity: Mrs. J. T. Banks, $1; Mrs. Thomas Nall, $1; Mrs. Walter Beeks, $1; Mrs. M. E. Heard (Coweta co.), $1; Mrs. A. Schinerman, $1; Mrs. Mary Lawton, $1; Mrs. W. T. Cole, $1; Mrs. T. J. Brooks, $1; Mrs. Ophelia Nunnally, $1; Mrs. John Mitchell (Spalding co.), $1; Mrs. J. A. Beeks, $1; Mrs. J. M. Kell (Sunny Side), $1; Miss Theo. Burr, $1—total $13. Collected and forwarded by MRS. J. T. BANKS.

Hood fund, by ladies of Griffin	$13.00
Previously	2,709.27
Total	$2,722.27

Military Movements.

Atlanta has never had such a citizen soldiery as such a city should have. We have two or three excellent companies but the military matters of the city are not the subject of general interest. There has recently been a proposition to organize a company of the youth of the city, the membership to range from sixteen to twenty years of age. At such an age boys possess all that enthusiasm and vitality which are necessary to the success of any military organization. With a good captain the young company could be made a decided success. We hope to see it successfully organized as the means of infusing new life and spirit into our local soldiery, and when we say this we do not forget our excellent companies which have done us so much honor, but we have not enough of them.

Work on the Custom House.

The United States custom house or "the custom house" as our hopeful populace has learned to called it, is fast approaching completion. The work on the interior is remarkable for its neatness and strength. There is nothing cheap about the entire structure. It is built throughout in the same excellent style in which it was begun. The United States government offices here will find convenient and elegant quarters in the building when it is finished.

Movements of the Notables.

LONDON, November 14.—Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to Russia, has gone to Paris on his way to St. Petersburg. M. Sabouroff, the present Russian minister to Greece, who is to succeed Prince Labanoff, at Constantinople, is now in St. Petersburg. Prince Labanoff, who is to succeed Count Shouvaloff as Russian ambassador at London, will not leave Constantinople until the arrival there of M. Sabouroff.

Returned.

Major Andrews and Dr. Jacquette, of the Fifth artillery, have returned from a trip to Little Rock, Ark., whither they went to sit on a court of inquiry. Captain DeCourcey, of the Thirteenth infantry, also accompanied them from Atlanta, but has gone direct to New Orleans to join his regiment there. The officers report that they had a pleasant visit and were royally entertained at Little Rock.

A Hint in Time.

LONDON, November 12.—The Sheffield Daily Telegraph reports Hon. Edward Stanhope, under secretary of state for India, as saying, during a speech at Korn castle, that parliament might last till this time next year, but that in all probability it was very near its end and he took the opportunity of advising his hearers to prepare for an election at an early date.

FULL-GROWN BABES.

OUR NEW GILT-EDGE SECURITIES.

The New Six Per Cent City Bonds—What They Were Issued For and Where They are For Sale—The Triumph of Atlanta's Credit About to be Proven.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an announcement by Mr. W. H. Patterson, chairman of the finance committee of the general council, relative to the new 6 per cent bonds which have just been received and are now on sale. They afford capitalists and speculators an excellent opportunity for advantageous investment, while they promise to the city relief from a floating debt which grew large under the lease system which prevailed before the present charter was granted and which has since that charter been reduced some, but comparatively little. It is well known that the recent session of the legislature passed an act authorizing the city authorities to issue 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $385,000 to fund the floating debt of the city of Atlanta. The measure was proposed by some patriotic and well-informed citizens who felt that the burdens of the floating debt was unnecessarily heavy, and that was for its oppression an easy remedy. It has been the practice for the city to pay seven per cent. and even a much a higher rate for the money to meet the annual demand of this debt. When the state so easily floated four per cent. bonds, there arose in the minds of many of our best citizens the question as to why Atlanta could not find a similar relief. The charter is so strict that the city can offer security really as good as that of the state or the United States. This being the case, it was bad policy to continue to pay 7 and 8 per cent for money when it could be gotten easily on 6 per cent bonds and made to fall due so as to greatly convenience the city. The plan was thus suggested by our necessity, modelled after the successful operation of the state and completed in the wisdom of our representatives in the legislature, the general council and the citizens with whom they so freely consulted. The preliminaries of the experiment have been thus finished, and it is now ready for a practical test, the result of which will be of great importance to Atlanta. The bonds arrived yesterday, and were taken in charge by the finance committee of the general council. They were prepared by one of the leading stationery and engraving firms of New York, and are quite handsome. There is little ornamentation about them, but they are on the best bank note paper and are executed with a neatness which seems to add to their desirability, at least in the case of a fellow who can obtain no dearer intimacy with them than that afforded by a visual inspection. The bonds are of the denominations of $250, $500 and $1,000 each and bear interest from the first of October last, the first coupon for three months interest falling due next January. As before stated the entire issue will amount to $385,000, maturing as follows: $25,000 in 1886; $25,000 in 1887; $25,000 in 1888; $25,000 in 1889; $25,000 in 1890; $40,000 in 1891; $40,000 in 1892; $40,000 in 1893; $40,000 in 1894; $50,000 in 1895; $50,000 in 1896.

All persons holding notes of the city of Atlanta can exchange them for these bonds.

There are certainly few investments which offer such advantages as this issue of city bonds. It should be remembered that they are non-taxable by the city and if the state so easily floats its 4 per cent bonds it seems that there ought to be a rush for these securities. It is apprehended by those best posted that they will be disposed of without any trouble. They are

FOR SALE

by Mr. John H. James, Mr. John W. Goldsmith, city treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Patterson, chairman of the finance committee of the general council.

As an evidence of the fact that the bonds are going to sell readily, we may state the fact that Mr. Patterson yesterday, before the fact of their reception was generally known, sold $16,500 worth of them, and none of the amount to parties to whom the city was indebted. It is needless to say that the bonds can be had only at par. Many predict that they will demand a premium before long. The gentlemen who have their sale in hand are capable of putting them fairly before the public, and the city's interest in the premises could not be in better care.

It is simply justice to say that Mr. Patterson has shown both zeal and ability by the manner in which he has superintended the preparation of these bonds. As chairman of the finance committee he has given the city the advantages of those capacities as a financier which has placed him so high among the bankers of Atlanta. It is thought that these bonds will afford Atlanta relief from an expensive and annoying burden. The bother and expense of borrowing money every year at the fluctuating market prices to meet the demands of the floating debt will be abolished, the city's finances will be simplified and its credit strengthened by the demonstration of the fact that such securities as are now offered can be easily disposed of.

The Sinking of the Huascar.

PANAMA, November 6.—The report of the Chilian admiral in relation to the capture of the Huascar, is addressed to the president of the republic and is as follows: "At 9 a.m. Cochrane engaged the Huascar; the Blanco entered into action at 10 a.m.; at 10:50 the Huascar was knocked to pieces and surrendered. Her commander, Grau, was killed, as also were the second and third in command. The crew of the Peruvian iron-clad fought tenaciously and heroically. On account of the state in which the vessel has been left, I think she will be of no further use. There were no losses on the Blanco and Cochrane. The O'Higgins from the commencement of the action, pursued the Union at full speed. The Loa followed the O'Higgins on the same errand. When the action was over, I ordered the Cochrane to follow the Union also. I trust the O'Higgins and the Loa have overtaken the Union, and in that case I do not think but they have taken her. The officers and crews of these ships showed themselves brave and calm. I am going to Mijillones to bury the Huascar's dead and leave the prisoner's there. I congratulate your excellency on this victory.

(Signed) "G. RIVERO."

The Indian Commission.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, November 14.—Since the dispatch of the 10th instant Ouray has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose and has prevailed upon the White River Utes to accept the invitation of Secretary Schurz to come here and meet the commission. The principal chiefs, with the exception of Jack reached Ourays on the evening of the 10th. Jack utterly refuses to come. He left the Indian camp a week ago and it is surmised by Ouray that he has gone to join the Uintahs in Utah. There is apparent unwillingness on the part of the Indians to submit their side of the question to the commission and abide the result. They have great faith in Ouray and General Adams and all they ask is justice.

The Dennis Coppers Case.

NEW YORK, November 14.—A decision in the famous Dennis Coppers case has been reached and the remains of the Free Mason were ordered to received sepulture beside those of his mother in Calvary Catholic cemetery. The case was based upon the refusal of the superintendent of the Catholic cemetery grounds to allow the interment of the body of Coppers. After assuming various phases it finally came before Judge Westbrook, whose decision is a lengthy one, and reviews the case and the law, and bases his decision upon the fact that the sale of the cemetery lot is an absolute transfer.

Sam Hill's Sickness.

We are informed that Mr. Sam Hill, who is now confined in jail awaiting the action of the supreme court, has for some days past been suffering with a severe attack of pneumonia. Dr. Boring, jail physician, is attending Mr. Hill and will do all in his power to relieve him of his suffering. The prisoner's cell is made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

GENERAL HOOKER.

Quite an Estate Left—His Literary Labors—Obsequies in New York.

General Hooker is said to have left a handsome fortune, which will probably go to his sisters, Mrs. Brainard and Mrs. Wood of Watertown, N. Y. Among his effects is a large picture of the battle of Lookout mountain, for which he paid $25,000. He left many important papers, which will probably be printed in some appropriate shape. He had prepared with the assistance of Mr. Bates, of Cincinnati, a book on the battle of Chancellorsville, now in the publishers' hands, and was about to begin a book on the famous engagement on Lookout mountain. He expected to make this a notable work, and military men deeply regret that his purpose should remain unfulfilled. General Hooker left no will, as far as is known. His property was chiefly in stocks and in bonds and in Cincinnati real estate. His body has been embalmed, and after the ceremonies in the dead general's honor in New York was forwarded to Spring Grove cemetery in Cincinnati, where his wife's body is laid. He had recently purchased a plat there, and within a month had given an order for a monument to be completed by June next.

Temperance Reform.

To-night, at the capitol, rain or shine, Mr. John W. Drew, the successful leader of the temperance reform movement, will organize the Atlanta campaign. He has come hither upon assurances of being able to do a good work among our people, and he has met with great encouragement. He asks the co operation of every one who is willing to aid the cause, and all should feel at liberty to join in the labor. This is really the opportunity for the temperance people, and they should embrace it and carry it through to success. Mr. Drew specially desires the aid and influence of the ladies, young and old. Let them urge their relatives and friends to attend the meetings and join in the reform. Mr. C. A. Capwell has kindly consented to preside at the organ and lead the singing. He desires volunteers for the chorus, and names should be left with him at his store on Marietta street, Phillips & Crew.

The meeting to-night will be fully attended, it is hoped, and that to-morrow night should be one of great strength and results.

The Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says: Cotton was in increased demand throughout the week, with advancing prices. On Wednesday the market was animated and an unusually large business was done. Thursday there was less business and the market was quieter, but quotations generally show a considerable advance. American was in extensive demand and advanced 3-16d. Sea island was in good request, but holders offered very sparingly and it advanced ⅛d. Futures were strong during the greater part of the week and with a very large business they advanced ⅛d for November delivery and ⅜d for other months, but on Wednesday evening, opening excitedly, became weak and receded an ⅛d. On Thursday they contined weak and unsettled with a further decline of 1-16 to ⅛d. Final rates show an increase of one farthing to 9-32d for all positions.

"Highly Favored."

The meeting last night at the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association was very large and a decided success in every particular. The topic, "A Highly Favored Man and his Terrible End," was presented in a very entertaining light. Many of the pastors of the city were at the meeting and gave words of encouragement. Several arose for prayer, and altogether a deep and earnest religious feeling is being manifested among our young men. The subject to-night is "Opposite Choices of Two Young Men," and the services promise to be exceedingly interesting. You are invited to be present.

The Wool Men.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—The wool manufacturers and wool merchants of Philadelphia joined to-night in entertaining the members of the National association of wool manufacturers now in annual session here at the Continental hotel. About four hundred covers were laid. Mr. Thomas Dolan, chairman of the Philadelphia committee, presided and welcomed the visitors. Addresses were delivered by Senator Bayard, Hon. William D. Kelly, William V. McKean, of the Public Ledger, Hon. R. Mudge, of Boston, and others.

The Fenian Scare.

LONDON, November 14.—The London correspondent of the Liverpool Post says the government has received information from New York through the British consul there that the American Fenians are offering money and arms to Irish tenant farmers to enable them to resist evictions. The correspondent adds that the Irish executive fully accredits the statement that such offers are made, but does not believe anything will result therefrom. The government will, nevertheless, be on its guard against insurrection at any time.

A New Firm.

We call attention to the notice of the sale by Mr. J. M. Lee, of his well known establishment to Messrs Mickleberry & Sims. These gentlemen will continue the commission, wholesale grocery and fruit business, at the same stand on Alabama street. Mr. Mickleberry is well known in Atlanta as a young business man of fine qualities. Mr. Sims comes from Griffin very highly indorsed.

The Case Against Tilden.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The return to the supreme court of the case of the government against Samuel J. Tilden, in the income tax suit, has been completed by United States Commissioner Shields, and will be transmitted to Washington to-night. The record comprises over 370 pages of printed matter.

Damaged by a Collision.

LONDON, November 14.—The steamer Edwin of Savannah arrived at Bremen. The steamer Polaro from New Orleans has arrived at Havre. The British bark Glastyn from Bull river, September 29, for this port, was damaged by a collision and lost anchor and chain.

For America.

LONDON, November 14.—It is thought that between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds were taken from the bank of England to-day for shipment to America.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—For good shoes go to Force's.

—Children's shoes 50c and up at Force's.

—Few pairs left of those "premium" shoes for ladies' and misses' at Force's.

—"Old lady's" shoes, soft leather, broad bottoms and low heels, at Force's.

—Spring heel shoes for children, 4 to 10s, with and without tips, at Force's.

—Gents and boys, call and see our stylish gaiters and button shoes, cap toe, plain and box toe, at G. H. & A. W. Force's, 33 Whitehall streets.

—Yesterday the police arrested Jim Dickson, a notorious colored gambler and thief, upon the charge of having robbed a country negro of sixty dollars. Some of the money was recovered and returned to the darkey. The money was stolen from the darkey while he was sleeping. Dickson was committed to jail by Justice Tanner

DOWN IN DIXIE.

JACKSON, Mississippi, has a new theatre.

BUSINESS is booming throughout Arkansas.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., will have a centennial in 1884.

THE street railroad of Vicksburg is doing a splendid business.

THERE are 2,200 children in the schools of Wilmington.

OVER 200 persons have been indicted in Brenham, Texas, for gambling.

FRANKFORT, Ky., is shipping flour to Liverpool, England.

THE Shreveport Times makes an earnest appeal on behalf of the Hood children.

A GREAT many negroes are exodusting from Grimes county, Texas.

ON the 25th of this month, a farmers' convention will be held in Petersburg, Virginia.

BLIGHT is affecting the orange trees in southwest Louisiana.

CHATTANOOGA'S population has increased 1,391 during the past twelve months.

THE planters of St. Landry parish are realizing from one and a half to more than two hogsheads of sugar to the acre on their crop.

THE earth is so cracked on the prairies in Eratte county, Texas, that it is dangerous to ride on them.

ONE million seven hundred drinks have been registered in Eratte county, Texas, since the 1st of October.

LIGHTNING is seldom seen in Orange county, Texas, notwithstanding heavy storms are of frequent occurrence there.

THE hogs, in some sections of Tennessee, are dying in great numbers with some disease resembling hog cholera.

CAPTAIN ANDY H. JOHNSON, of Baldwin county, Alabama, and a well known steamboat man, is dead.

INCREASED attention is being given to fish culture in Virginia. There are now three hatching houses in the state.

MISS JULIA HUNT, a Kentucky actress, is meeting with considerable success in the eastern part of the state.

WARREN county, Mississippi, in three years and nine months, has reduced her indebtedness $14,-095.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savor, humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by MR. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$10 00	a year.
" "	5 00	six months.
" "	2 50	three months
Weekly Constitution	1 50	a year.
" "	1 00	six months.
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50	a year.
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator	1 50	"
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50	"
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50	for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

THE Buford appeal has elecited the rare fact that Kentucky cannot conclusively prove that she has a constitution, or at least cannot prove just what is embraced in her alleged constitution. Her officials forgot to prepare an official copy of it at the time of its adoption, and now she must either get a new one or depend upon external evidence to establish the one that she has been working under.

THE next number of the Philadelphia Weekly Times will contain an interesting article from the pen of Colonel I. W. Avery on the famous peace movement of General Sherman in Georgia. The article relates to an important historic effort, and will embrace a great deal of valuable matter that has never been given to the public. The work of the Times in putting in imperishable shape material for history cannot be too strongly commended.

OURAY, the chief head of the Utes, is doing his best to comply with the demands of the government; but it is already evident that the parties who planned and executed the recent butcheries will put themselves beyond his reach. One chief has already fled to the mountains, and others will doubtless follow, and the whole matter will probably be settled by the removal of the White river Utes from Colorado. Senator Hill of that state has already said that they must "go."

THE telegram of congratulation which General Toombs fired into the Chicago camp will prove a valuable campaign document for the republicans to use in their sectional crusade against the south, and but few of the voters of the north will take into consideration the fact that General Toombs represents only himself—and we who know him may be permitted to doubt most capitally whether the dispatch as it appeared represents even his sentiments. This, however, will have no weight and the effect of the telegram can hardly be calculated. But the democratic party has been wounded so often of late, that it is hardly necessary for us to make a fuss over what cannot be helped.

THE Dispatch announced in its issue for yesterday that it would not hereafter hold a place in the newspaper world. Its experience has not been entirely pleasant, but simply that of a considerable number that had vainly tried to establish a second daily paper in Atlanta. We give the names of the daily papers that have ceased to be within the lifetime, so to speak, of THE CONSTITUTION:

The Opinion,	The New Era,
The Intelligencer,	The True Georgian,
The Evening Express,	The Sun,
The Herald,	The News,
The Courier,	The Times,
The Commonwealth,	Commonwealth Herald
The Tribune,	The Telegram,
The Dispatch.	

The projectors of these ventures discovered that there was only room in Atlanta for one daily paper, and abandoned the field. Atlanta is not, however, unlike in this respect most other cities of similar size in this country.

Mr. Awtrey and His Legislative Liver Pad.

We announced the other day the reception of a formidable communication from the Hon. J. F. Awtrey, of LaGrange. That communication will be found printed elsewhere and we commend it to the thoughtful attention of those who are interested in the discussion that has sprung up over the usury law. Mr. Awtrey's paper is well-written and is exceedingly interesting, and, as we hope to add something to that interest by a few hurried comments suggested by the arguments of the article, we do not begrudge the space it occupies. It is to be observed, in the outset, that although Mr. Awtrey defines our position for us and interprets our arguments to suit himself, with a serious confidence in which there is a touch of humor, he neglects to meet and reply to some very important facts to which we have on more than one occasion called his attention. Albeit, these facts constitute the very essence and marrow of the discussion, we shall not embarrass him, or confuse the issues he has raised in his communication, by repeating them here; but, at the same time, it must be understood that neither Mr. Awtrey nor those who agree with him can discuss this matter of usury legislation fairly without taking these facts into consideration. For the present, however, we shall content ourselves with noting the inconclusive character of the arguments Mr. Awtrey employs and the tricks of logic by which he deceives himself.

In the first place, Mr. Awtrey is mistaken in supposing that we would advise the violation of the law: we have merely said that it could not be enforced. But it is to be regretted that in pursuit of a parallel to bolster up an argument which is disputed by a fact, he should find it necessary or even convenient to compare men who are compelled by their necessities to violate a law to perons who gamble. The farmer who is compelled to have money knows even better than Mr. Awtrey seems to know that he is violating no moral law, that he is committing no crime against society, and that he is infringing on the rights and interests of none of his neighbors. One of our complaints against the new interest law is, that instead of considering the necessities of the people it adds to them by increasing the risk of loans, thus impairing the credit of those who must borrow. Why should Mr. Awtrey say it is an "assumption" to claim that the law will be disregarded? Does he not know it will be disregarded? Is he not aware that all interest laws are disregarded? Does he believe that the interest law of New York is of force and effect? Commerce will not allow its transactions to be interfered with by such laws, and capital may be depended upon to protect itself. The ground of our opposition to these interest laws is the fact that while capital escapes the effect of their enactment, those who are compelled to have money must suffer. With the example of New York, and all the states that have usury laws, before him, it will not do for Mr. Awtrey to attempt to get rid of a fact by classing it as an assumption. We will endeavor, a little further on, to give our correspondent a clear idea of what an assumption is.

Passing on, Mr. Awtrey next considers our position that the usury law is an invasion of the rights of the citizen, and he is good enough to say that the statement with the illustration goes to the bottom of the matter, adding that if he can show that the reasons upon which our position is based are insufficient, the whole superstructure of our argument falls to the ground. This portion of Mr. Awtrey's article is the key-stone of his argumentative arch, and to it we particularly invite the attention of our readers. It is an amazing piece of logic, in whole and in part. He says that "when we "become members of civil society, or "citizens of a state we give up all rights "the exercise of which would have a ten-"dency to defeat the purposes for which "that society or government was organ-"ized," and he then proceeds to say that the right to loan money without limit as to rate has that tendency and consequently must be given up. Will Mr. Awtrey pardon us for taking him by the coat-tails and dragging him back to the point at issue? There never was such a thing as the right to loan money without limit as to rate, and consequently it is useless to discuss it. The question is, has a citizen of sound mind, with and discretion enough to manage his ordinary affairs the right to borrow money at such rate as he may choose to give without the intervention of a law that takes no account whatever of his necessities? Does the exercise of such a right interfere with the rights of his neighbors? Does it interfere with anybody's prosperity save his own? Mr. Awtrey, in his zealous pursuit of the money-lender, fails to perceive the borrower. He is also disinclined to discuss this question as a transaction between individuals, but nothing else can be made of it, and it can be discussed fairly and intelligently in no other way. We maintain that a law which proposes to fix the price a borrower shall pay for money, but which fails to take his necessities into consideration, is an invasion of the rights of the citizen and an imposition upon a large class of our people whose condition compels them to borrow.

We will not quibble with Mr. Awtrey. When he says that the right to loan money without limit as to rate has a tendency to prevent the general prosperity, he means the right to loan unrestrained by legal enactment. This is an assertion we are surprised to see made by so intelligent a gentleman as Mr. Awtrey. It is an assumption that can be bolstered up by neither fact nor argument. Indeed, the facts are all the other way. In several of the states, no usury laws encumber the statute books, but the rate is not greater than in states where these enactments are supposed to be in force. In England no usury law has been in force—if we remember the date correctly—since 1839, certainly not in many years. In that country, noted for its political economists and its statesmen we doubt if there is to be found a thinker who will agree with Mr. Awtrey that free money interferes with the prosperity of a country save to add to it. They could not maintain such a position in the face of facts and the light of experience.

With respect to Mr. Awtrey's aspirations for the building up of the industries, we sympathize most heartily. In showing the necessity thereof, his style actually becomes mellifluous. It gurgles and gushes in murmurous rhythm like the restful rippling of the purling brook: it is simply delightful; but we cannot agree with him in his conclusion that to upbuild the industries of the state it is proper to put a legal imposition upon the rights of a large class of our fellow-citizens, chiefly farmers; we cannot agree with him that the law should add to the necessities of those who are compelled to borrow. For the rest, we should have been much surer of the extent of Mr. Awtrey's fervor in this direction if he had proposed a law compelling capitalists to invest their money in manufacturing enterprises. As the matter stands, the borrowers must suffer and Mr. Awtrey is without any guarantee that money which has heretofore been loaned will be driven into the industries. The truth is, money will go wherever it can get a reasonable rate with security. Under the present law, which operates in a new way to interfere with security, the money of individual lenders who have heretofore stood between the farmers and the time merchant, will go into the banks where it is secure, and these institutions will use it in their business and with their regular customers at such rates as it will command; and their regular customers, it must be understood, are not those who need the money the most, but those who are able to give ample security. Has Mr. Awtrey's interest law made it apparent that more can be made in the industries than in loans? Can a law which operates to increase the rate of interest be said to invite capitalists to invest in manufacturing enterprises? This part of Mr. Awtrey's argument rests upon the assumption—and it is really an assumption—that the law will be enforced, whereas, experience shows that the additional risk it has placed upon capital must fall upon borrowers in the shape of an increased rate or the greater hardships of seeking the time-merchant or doing without that which he is compelled to have.

We do not clearly follow Mr. Awtrey's argument that money is not a commodity because it has no intrinsic value—because it is not the result of labor—because it is created by the government. When Mr. Awtrey exchanges a dollar for a bushel of corn will he tell us whether he is selling his dollar or purchasing the corn? In one case the corn is more valuable than the dollar; in the other the dollar is more valuable than the corn. Does not the man who owns the corn buy Mr. Awtrey's dollar? The government does not create the value of money. This view is the basis of fiatism. Money represents a value and, consequently, represents labor precisely as corn and cotton do. It is one of the necessities of a civilized state. The intrinsic value of a gold dollar is based primarily upon the labor necessary to dig it out of the ground and refine it. We are of the opinion that those who borrow are not as small a class, relatively, as Mr. Awtrey would have us believe, but the smaller the class the less necessity for a law which invades the right of an individual to pay what he chooses for money that his necessities compel him to have. It is a matter between individuals first and last, and Mr. Awtrey violates the logic of the situation and wrongs the borrower when he refuses to so regard it. No matter how large or how small the class of lenders and borrowers, Mr. Awtrey, in order to gain the attention of reflecting men, must convince them that his law will drive capital into the industries. He asserts that it will, but this is not sufficient. He must first show that the statute will not be disregarded, and then he must prove that capital will seek investment in the industries. The complaint of the people is that the difficulty of borrowing money is already too great, and Mr. Awtrey's response to this is that they shouldn't borrow at all. The great trouble with our modern statesmen is that they all have a Panacea—a sort of legislative liver-pad for the public—and by the time each one tests his remedy, the people are exhausted.

At the risk of displaying a not inconsiderable amount of ignorance, we must continue to insist that we have never heard of any war between capital and the industries—between capital offered for lands and capital in the shape of lands, mules, farming implements and factories, and if this, as Mr. Awtrey puts it, is THE point in the discussion, we have certainly missed it. We can conceive of no reason why capital invested in the industries should make war upon capital which is so often called to its assistance; we can conceive of no reason why capital in the shape of money should make war upon capital which so frequently needs its aid. In fine, we have never heard of any collision between these different forms of capital, nor have we observed any manifestations of war. The war, we apprehend, is in Mr. Awtrey's mind. Our correspondent is of the opinion, too, that the people are all quiet and serene, but our information is that in various sections of the state they are considerably agitated over the matter. Some of this information has been embodied in the news columns of THE CONSTITUTION, but it probably escaped Mr. Awtrey's attention.

One other point, and we are done. When, in commenting upon Mr. Awtrey's speech, we stated that perhaps two-thirds of the capital employed in Georgia comes from abroad, we meant of course the capital offered for loans. The estimate may be too small, or it may be too large, but it in nowise affects the argument it was used to illustrate. What Mr. Awtrey means by servitude to foreign capital, when we are all the time extending it pressing invitations to come among us, is more than we can understand. We believe we have shown that Mr. Awtrey's legislative liver-pad is made up of quack nostrums calculated to add to the diseases from which the people are suffering. At any rate, we are of opinion that the Panacea needs further defense. Will Mr. Awtrey undertake to rebuild the superstructure which has been pulled down about his ears?

A True Reformer.

Either Sir Thomas Browne, or Mr. Randall, the poet-editor of Augusta, remarks upon the ominous fact that the name of the builder of the Temple of Diana has been given over to oblivion, while the name of the incendiary who burned it has been preserved, and the illustration is used as a pithy comment upon what, for lack of a more scientific classification, might be called the immorality of fame. It is a quality altogether unstrained, and descends equally upon the ambitious and the unambitious—the pretentious and the unpretentious. Some, like the worthy architect referred to, escape it altogether, while the names of others are caught up in the gusts of notoriety and scattered to the four quarters of—well, say of the great American republic.

These reflections are random ones, and they may be pertinent or impertinent, but we have in mind the name of a quiet gentleman, who, coming hither from the north, a few years ago, has taken upon himself the task of building up the land of his adoption. He has gone about it so quietly that we who are his neighbors have heard nothing of his efforts until recently and then by accident. He is a true reformer, and yet his interests in politics are not professional. He has made no efforts to reform our society or to convert our democracy. His field is a broad one. He has set about reforming a section by enticing immigrants to build up its waste places, capitalists to utilize its wonderful resources and invalids to profit by its wonderful climate. His interest in the matter seems to be purely philanthropic and unselfish. He has not called the attention of the newspapers to his efforts, and has seemed rather to shun the notoriety that usually pursues public-spirited men.

The name of this gentleman is Dr. H. P. Gatchell, and he is a citizen of Atlanta. For months past he has been engaged in contributing articles to various northern publications setting forth the advantages offered in northeast Georgia to settlers from New England and other sections of the north where pulmonary complaints prevail. Some of these articles he has issued in circular form, while others have been reprinted and circulated by the ever-thoughtful managers of the Air-Line railroad. Some of these which accidentally came under our observation, we have read with unusual interest. The publications, while incidentally calling attention to the substantial attractions of the country, are intended in the main to show that the Chattahoochee ridge, along which the Air-Line road runs from Atlanta to the South Carolina line, is the most favorable resort for consumptives and those suffering from pulmonary complaints to be found on the continent, and he predicts that it will one day become noted as the sanitarium of the north. He shows that while consumptives from the north are seeking restoration in the humid low lands of the south, especially in Florida, native consumptives seek restoration and find it in the uplands of Georgia—in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Having the disease in his own family, Dr. Gatchell has been led to investigate this subject and having found in the Chattahoochee ridge a climate in which it may be cured, he is now engaged in making public all the facts he has gathered during the past ten years. He is of the opinion that the consumptive who will not improve in the climate of the Chattahoochee ridge in winter and among the mountains of Georgia in summer will hardly find relief elsewhere, and he speaks from personal observation and investigation.

He says that Northeast Georgia, as one of the most healthful regions in the world, probably not surpassed in salubrity and rarely equaled, offers to northern people seeking a mild and salubrious climate, inducements that neither the west nor the low lands of the south, with their malarial atmosphere and their fevers and inflammatory diseases, can ever present and asserts that scores of thousands of families that in the north are dying out with consumption, can in this country recover health and perpetuate themselves. He thinks it is to be regretted that this beautiful and salubrious country should be filled up by foreign immigration when so many thousands in the north need its beneficial influence; but American watches are displacing all others in the world's markets and throwing thousands of Swiss out of employment, and this cause, aided by others, will lead to a great emigration from Switzerland during the next score of years.

The advance guard of this army of immigrants has already arrived in Northeast Georgia; and with greater sagacity than the northern natives of the country, they appreciate the advantages it offers, and express themselves as highly pleased with the country. Dr. Gatchell says that the well-known thrift, industry, and intelligence of the Swiss will cover this country with orchards, vineyards, sheep-farms and dairy-farms, and carry it to a height of prosperity that was never dreamed of.

He treats of politics and southern society with the fairness of an anatomist. He neither flatters us by overrating the advantages, nor does injustice by understating them. In other words, he is a true reformer, who, albeit he is convinced he has a mission to perform, does not use it as a hobby. His enthusiasm is altogether modest, and it is on this account we are disposed to pay this small tribute to the earnestness of his efforts and to the results which, we are told, they have already accomplished. Dr. Gatchell is a man of purpose, and if the north has any more such citizens to send us we want them at once—though, really, we do not believe the north has them. We shall have to be content with those who, in seeking the improvement of their own fortunes, will necessarily improve those of the people among whom they cast their lot. These we will most heartily welcome. In the meantime, northeast Georgia owes a great debt of gratitude to Dr. H. P. Gatchell.

A RUTLAND (Vermont) paper remarks that "junketing trips of military compa-"nies do not settle great questions of "human rights under the flag." No? Well, if they don't settle them under the flag, where do they settle them? Is this a circus or a Rex procession that we have dropped into? We are not so old and cunning that we have forgotten how they settle great questions of human rights in Vermont. Two lop-sided citizens fling in and buy a quarter's worth of New England rum and go out behind the hay-stack. This is what caused Thoreau to remark with quiet sarcasm: "When you see a New Englander "dodging behind the hay-stack do not watch "him. In his simple and primitive style, "he is about to engage in his devotions."

EDITOR MEDILL'S Jane hasn't attacked the slaveholders of the south since away last week. Is it possible that the Jessups, the Bledsoes and the Blairs are to have a vacation? Maybe it is Jane herself that needs rest.

LOTTA is very sly—in fact a slider. Few actresses can slide like Lotta.

TUGGLE, of Georgia, is the only man that ever got a fair and square interview out of Mr. Tilden. We do not desire that this fact should be forgotten.

MR. STILSON HUTCHINS, of the Washington Post, has purchased the Manchester (N. H.) Union. He will place it fairly on its feet, organize a staff to run it, and return in a few days to the Washington Post.

THE New York Mail wants THE CONSTITUTION to send on a critic to reform dramatic criticism in the metropolis. Thanks. Not this season. We can't afford to turn one of our innocent young men loose among such a combination of harems as appears to embroider the drama in New York. Oh, no! If you want a critic import him from the west—and the further west you import him from the quicker he'll slide into the customs. But, good gracious! don't get THE CONSTITUTION mixed up in this theatrical business!

IN GENERAL.

—Postal cards, now almost universal, started in Austria in 1865.

—Fifty is the youth of old age; forty the old age of youth. So says Victor Hugo.

—B. F. Butler: Weep not for me, my friends; it is chronic.—Buffalo Express.

—"None but the brave deserve their hair," is the way the Indians put it.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

—Young man, if you cannot find a place to fit you, strive to fit the place in which you find yourself.—Boston Transcript.

—While General Grant has been away his house at Galena, Ill., has been occupied by an old union soldier and the aged wife of the soldier.

—General Fitz Hugh Lee, quoting the duke of Wellington's dictum, that a man of refined Christian sensibilities is totally unfit for the profession of a soldier, says that the lives of Lee and Stonewall Jackson refute the idea.

—The property of the late Senator Chandler consists of twelve stores and a fine residence in Detroit, a farm near Lansing, residence in Washington, $190,000 in bank stock and pine lands. The total value of the estate is estimated at $1,800,000.

—The woman who bore to the nation probably a larger family of distinguished fighting men than any other mother in the United States, Mrs. McCook, died a few days since at her home in New Lisbon, O. She was the mother of one major-general, two brigadier-generals, and colonels, captains, etc., to the number of six or seven all told.

—If a constitutional amendment which is to be voted upon next April in Indiana shall be adopted, there will be no October elections in that state next year. Heretofore the October election in presidential years has always been anxiously awaited as an indication as to how the state would go in November. Pennsylvania, under her new constitution, changed her annual election from October to November; and Iowa, in presidential years, votes in November.

—On October 18 a $3,000,000 floating dock basin was opened at Bordeaux. It can accommodate eighty ships of the largest tonnage, and will give an enormous impetus to the port. The shipping of Bordeaux has almost trebled since 1857, and its steamer tonnage exceeds 600,000 tons. Bordeaux is considered the most aristocratic of great French provincial cities. Paris recognizes Bordeaux society as "chic," while Bordeaux rather looks down upon Parisians as for the most part novi homines.

—Bananas as a material for the manufacture of alcohol are proposed. It is said that their great cheapness in countries where they are grown and their richness in sugar eminently fits them for this purpose, and that a profitable investment of capital would be found in the establishment of alcoholic distilleries in Venezuela and other lands where this fruit is grown in abundance. Experiments in the manufacture of sugar from the fruit have proved unsuccessful. The pulp of the banana contains, according to analysis of M.M. Marcano and Muntz, 8 5 per cent of cane sugar and 6.4 per cent of grape sugar.

—The wedding dress of the future queen of Spain will be of white baccarat, covered with a court mantle of excessively fine lace. All the escutcheons of the ancient kingdoms of Spain and their alliances are reproduced by a process hitherto unknown. The escutcheons from the border, and the ground of the mantle is flowered. The bridal veil is a reproduction in miniature of the mantle. The gala toilet will be of gold brocade, embroidered with touffes of roses in relief, joined together by bands of myosotis and little fleur de lys. Another grand reception toilet will be of silver brocade, embroidered with geranium flowers of all shades.

—Arthur Sullivan is described by a New York World interviewer as a little below medium height, with a round, dapper, well-set figure; well developed head; prominent eyebrows; large, deep, brown eyes, constantly varying in expression; a chin, prominent and slightly cleft; hair, curly, shiny and jet black, with a streak of gray here and there; closely-trimmed, curly, brown-black whiskers meeting a moustache; in manner, quick and nervous, now serious, now gay; and to all comers polite and affable. That's the composer of "Pinafore." Gilbert is over six feet in height, stout and finely formed. The forehead full. The eyes clear, gray, round, frank, deep set. The features massive. The mouth, half serious, half smiling, concealed by a thick military moustache. The hair, brown gray, smooth and wavy. Age about forty years. The manner half-hesitating and slightly reserved, inducing one to expect a sarcastic remark, when in its place a joke is uttered, followed by a pleasant chuckle, and the quiet manner is resumed. And that's the writer of some of the best pieces of the modern English stage—not forgetting the libretto of "Pinafore."

The Toombs Dispatch.

Augusta Chronicle.

General Toombs's voice is still for war. General Toombs is a warrior and peace disturbs his dreams.

Knoxville Tribune.

It is fortunate for us that the fall elections occurred before Bob Toombs was afforded an opportunity to air his lunacy. Bob could have elected every republican candidate in the north if somebody had taken his muzzle off in time.

Columbus Enquirer.

The general is an "unrepentant rebel" and does not claim to be anything else. The general speaks for himself, and allows the privilege to no one else. This telegram will travel around among the stalwart papers, but who cares? They would invent something, if it was not said.

Knoxville Tribune.

Mr. Stone's telegram seems to have reached Toombs just at the wrong time. Bob was in that condition known in the rural districts as "fightin' drunk," and declares his intention to destroy the union. We insist that Harris, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, seize Mr. Toombs by the gable of his trowsers. Some of the rest of us will hold the union and bloodshed can possibly be prevented.

Columbus Times.

It will not be conceded to the wild vagaries of irresponsible ultraism that it is ready to fight over the battles of the late war, or that its cry is "death to the union," but, with the most tenacious audacity, the northern press will seize upon this ill-timed mission, and torture it to suit its own purposes. It will recoil upon the south in all the unbridled bitterness of a venal and partisan press, and the issue is not too remote, the offense too trivial for its influence upon the campaign of 1880. The people of the south do not desire the death of the union, nor would they revive the strife of 1861.

Macon Telegraph.

That surrender was made by everybody (a very few excepted) as fast as the victor states would permit; and we hazard nothing in saying that, with more than ninety-nine in a hundred of the southern people, the idea of disunion or a renewed resistance to the authorities of the federal government, has, since that time, never occurred even as a distempered dream. Toombs's dispatch is the voice of a solitary nightmare. If the southern people could have it as a free gift they would not at this day accept a separate nationality dividing a continent by mere statutory boundaries—dividing our rivers and waters—making an endless custom house cordon—interfering with trade in all its ramifications, and inflicting a thousand other evils and inconveniences without hope of corresponding benefit. No, the southern states do not desire disunion, and are wholly misrepresented by such utterances. What we desire is the common fate and lot of American citizens; and what we desire to escape in this connection is all perversion of traditional American policy seeking an excuse or pretext in representations that we are unfriendly to the peace, dignity and tranquility of the national government.

Imperial Canonchet.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The imperious Conkling is becoming imperial in his party. Even now it is proposed that the New York legislature, which is Conkling's, shall take no chances in that state of an election of presidential electors by the people, but shall choose them directly itself. This would increase rather than diminish Conkling's power, and the startling nature of the proposition does not make it incredible. The lordly New York senator, standing beneath the shadow of a great name, strong himself, and stronger because of his matchless alliance, can toy with Shermans and Blaines as a cat toys with a mouse. If Grant's nomination were otherwise doubtful, the brilliant and indomitable New Yorker could make it secure. The nomination of Grant is inevitable, and Mr. Conkling, and not Sherman or Blaine, is the premier apparent before the election. Conkling is not the rival, but the constant friend. He does not second the nomination; he makes it. The Shermans and Blaines and the others will make way for the soldier fresh from Europe and the senator fresh from New York. This will not probably matter much to republicans after the presidential election, but it matters before.

New York Will Name the Nominee.

Detroit Free Press.

The New York election shows with tolerable clearness, that the democracy of that state hold the key to the position of 1880. Unless the republican orators and leaders have grossly misrepresented their own weakness, the south will have one hundred and thirty-eight votes to give the democratic candidate for president. To carry the country forty-seven more votes will be needed, and without some revolution, which there is no reason to expect, these must come from New York and Indiana. So far as the north is concerned, these two states will name the candidates; and as the democracy of New York have the heavier representation, their voice will undoubtedly be more potent in the convention. That they apprehend their position and propose to do their duty without special reference to the effect upon Mr. Tilden seems reasonably clear; and in this respect the democracy of the country would do well to emulate them.

Horatio Seymour Will Run.

Washington Post.

Our democratic contemporaries of prominence readily agree with us that Horatio Seymour would be the best presidential candidate the party could name, but they are inclined to seriously doubt whether he could be induced to make the race. We believe such fears to be groundless. Governor Seymour could not, would not, refuse to respond to his party's call were he to be nominated. He is too much a statesman, too much a patriot, to allow his personal wishes to hinder the consummation of a great national good. We know he does not seek the executive office, but that is not the question. The democratic party and the country itself are seeking him.

The Solid North.

Private Dalzell in Chicago Times.

How do you like that—a solid north's defiant answer to a rebel south? But that is but a mere zephyr compared with the whirlwind and tempest of 1880. This is a nation. What the boys did, they did for keeps, and, by all the gods, while the boys in blue live rebs shall neither rule nor ruin this land.

The Twin Specters.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

New York and Indiana rise up like twin specters before the republican party. Then there are the possibilities in New Jersey, Connecticut, Oregon, Ohio and other northern states to offset any little counting out diversions south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Opposition to Bayard in the South.

Columbus Dispatch.

The Bayard boom butts against an unexpected obstacle. The rice planters of South Carolina suddenly recollect that the Delaware senator supported the passage of the Hawaiian treaty, one object of which was the free importation of rice from those islands.

Very Solid.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

The south is so solid that there is not a chink or a cranny through which a capitalist or an immigrant can creep. It is a fine mediæval state of affairs.

Kansas Heaves a Sigh.

St. Louis Republican.

Indiana is just now the objective point of the negro exodus, and Governor St. John, of Kansas, heaves a sigh of relief.

A Difference in Laws.

New Orleans Picayune.

Common law is founded on common sense. Other laws are made by congress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEFER OF MUSIC, ETC. The McPherson Minstrels will not perform until

Wednesday, November 19th, 1879,

At McPherson Barracks. F. JONES, Manager.
nov15—d1t

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STAR CURINE!

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This celebrated medicine is, beyond a doubt, the greatest discovery in medical science known to the world for all kinds of Cancer, White Swelling, Fistula, Catarrh, Corns, Bunions, Piles, Cancer of the Womb, Scrofula, and all chronic sores, no matter of how long standing. We guarantee a cure, or money refunded, if used according to directions.

This great remedy is a source of happiness to millions of suffering humanity; during the past four years hundreds of people have been cured by the use of this great remedy. The STAR CURINE is not recommended upon the strength of what it is expected to do, nor are its claims based upon vague theories, but its merits rest upon the solid foundation of what it has done. It has been before the public for a long time, but not until recently have steps been taken to introduce it extensively. Since we have commenced the manufacture of this great remedy, hundreds of people have been permanently cured of the various ailments mentioned, and are now the perfect picture of health and ready to vouch for its efficacy.

Now, having living witnesses to speak for its great curative power, it is being rapidly sold throughout all sections of the country, and the orders are daily increasing.

Read the following Testimonial from Hon. JOHN BELL, Representative from Emanuel county in the Georgia Legislature:

WADLEY, EMANUEL COUNTY, GA., October 10, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co:

Gentlemen—While attending the General Assembly this summer I tried your STAR CURINE on my leg, it being affected with an old sore caused by a wound received during the late war. After having thoroughly tested it I am compelled to say that it is a success, for I have had experience with different physicians and remedies, and found nothing to cure me, until I used your STAR CURINE, which has cured a remarkable bad case. Wishing you success, I am yours respectfully,
JOHN BELL.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read What the People Say!

SMYRNA, COBB COUNTY, GA.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.:

Gentlemen—I am under many obligations to you for sending me a sample-bottle of your STAR CURINE for Cancers, etc. I used the small bottle, and since, through my old friend Mr. Dorsett, procured a large bottle, and I am proud to say that it is curing me fast. I am getting better every day. I do not suffer from any pain now, and the medicine is doing the work. I have been suffering with cancer on my face for thirty years, and I had given up all hopes of getting cured; but I feel now that your great remedy will save my life. You may use my name in any manner you wish in recommending your remedy. There may be some parties, after reading this, that will be ready to say I never indorsed all of the above. I can satisfy them if they will address me at Bryantsville, Cobb county, Ga. Wishing you, gentlemen, success with this great discovery, I am yours truly and thankfully,
JOHN BAIN.

We indorse all of the above statement for we know Mr. Bain, and are familiar with the case, and we know that the medicine is curing him. We also know Mr. Bain to be a good citizen, and any statement he makes you can rely upon it.
Madison T. Dorsett, James R. Cape, Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.; W. J. Hill, M. J. Sanders, A. P. Dodgen, N. C. Jordan, C. S. Allen, J. W. Nelson, J. A. Bohanan, Thomas Ellard, J. O. Allen, Bryantsville, Cobb county, Ga.

Another Cancer Cured.

ATLANTA, GA.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.

Gentlemen—You can use my name and state to the public that Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE has effectually cured a cancer on my upper lip. I suffered a long time with it, and I thought at one time I would have to get it cut out, but your great remedy has done the work. If my name will do you any good, you can use it in recommending your remedy. Thanking you for your kindness, I am Your obedient servant,
AMOS ALLEN.

We, the undersigned, indorse the above statement, as we are familiar with the cure, and know it to be true.
W. G. Gramlin, M. C. B., W. & A. R. R.
G. W. Haney, Blacksmith, W. & A. R. R.
J. B. Garrison, " "
J. W. Owen, " "
M. B. Holland, Plainer,
W. D. Hockwell, Ass't Plainer.
John A. LaFontain,
J. M. Crouch,
W. A. Youngblood, C. B.
W. W. Gibbs, "
R. C. Owens, "
R. W. McCowen, "
D. L. Emanuel, "

ATLANTA, GA., May 31, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.,

Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have been permanently and effectually cured of White Swelling, of six years standing, by the use of Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE, and recommend it to all persons afflicted as the best, safest and most reliable medicine now known to the American people, for all diseases for which it is recommended. Yours very respectfully,
LESLIE E. CAMPBELL.

I certify that the statement above is true and correct; L. E. Campbell is my son, and I have tried many medicines on his leg, but nothing did him any good but Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE, which has cured him sound and well. I am responsible for this statement.
Yours truly,
A. A. CAMPBELL,
Commission Merchant,
No. 9 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., June, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co., 140 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Sirs—I have used Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE for several weeks, and I am now ready to say to you, gentlemen, that it has cured a cancer which I have been suffering with for the past four years, and you can use my name in recommending your great remedy to the public. I am responsible for this statement, and if any one wishes to see the cured place they can do so by calling at my farm, two miles north of Atlanta. Any one can question me about this great remedy; I am willing at any time to say that I think Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE is the surest and best remedy now known to the public for which it is recommended. Wishing you, gentlemen, success, I am yours truly, MARTIN STONE.

Georgia—Fulton County.

We fully endorse the above statment, and hope you will do much good with your STAR CURINE, for a remedy that will cure cancer, and all kinds of old sores, is a great discovery, and one well worth the attention of the most eminent medical men and the public generally. Wishing you success, gentlemen, we are respectfully yours, etc.,
William Crow, Atlanta, Ga.; R. B. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Crisp, Cross Hill, S. C.; M. A. Youngblood, Atlanta, Ga.; Howard I. McConnell, Atlanta, Ga.; G. M. Williams, Ashville, N. C.; R. B. Smith, Newton Grove, N. C.; W. A. Johnson, Thompson, Ga.; J. M. B. Carlton, Atlanta, Ga.; S. H. Venable & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Edwards, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., June 30, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.:

Dear Sirs—You have my consent to use my name in recommending Dr. Hayelwood's STAR CURINE for Dry Catarrh. I have had Catarrh for several years, and the STAR CURINE has cured me. Yours truly,
CAPTAIN WM. McCONNELL,
Contractor.

ATLANTA, GA., June 30, 1879.

Messrs. R. Hartman & Co.:

Gentlemen—I wish to say to you that I have been suffering with a sore leg for several years, and I have had several doctors to practice on it, and without success. They all said it would have to be amputated, but I could not stand that. I saw your advertisement in the papers, and concluded to try your STAR CURINE. I have been using it for six weeks, and am now entirely well. You can use my name in any way you see fit in recommending your great remedy. I know it will cure any kind of chronic sores, by experience. I wish you success, gentlemen. Thanking you for the medicine you saved my life with, I am Yours very respectfully,
BETTIE FREEMAN.

We, the undersigned, fully indorse the above statement, as we have known the case a long time, and know the cure was effected by using your STAR CURINE.
C. S. Loyd, George Veal,
B. S. Loyd, Dick Dentis,
Anna Dixon, Mariah Haywood,
Miss Abbie Ford, Sarah Johnson,
Carrie Bird.

P. S.—All of these people are well known, and are perfectly reliable. We want agents to sell this great remedy in every county in the Union. Terms very liberal. Sample bottles sent on receipt of price, 50 cents.

N. B.—All orders must be accompanied with the money or Postoffice order. Parties ordering should state how to ship—by express or freight—as liquids cannot be sent by mail. State the nearest express office; give your full address, Post-office, County and State.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

R. HARTMAN & CO., Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers, 140 MARIETTA ST, ATLANTA, GA.

In writing please name this paper.
346 nov12—d1w

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Elegant Styles!

LOWEST PRICES!

A Fresh stock of Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods just received, of our own manufacture, which we sell at the New York Wholesale Price. Look around first, then call on us. Famous N. Y. Clothing Store, 7 Whitehall street. Warehouse 506 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCHES, SAVANNAH, GA. CHARLESTON, S. C. MONTGOMERY, ALA. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

IRONING TABLE.

CAYLOR'S EXCELSIOR IRONING TABLE!

THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE OUT.

This Invention consists of an Ironing Table and Skirt Board, Bosom Board, Sleeve and Press Board, Clothes Rack and Iron Stand combined, so arranged as to form the most convenient machine for this business in use.

A success, having proved itself such under every test, whether in the hands of the Agent or in use. It is as necessary to a family as a cook stove or sewing machine. Sold in the city only by canvassers. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

PATENTED FEB. 13th, 1877.

Awarded First Premium at North Georgia and State Fairs.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS. COUNTY RIGHTS FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA

FOR SALE BY T. H. BOWLES, PHENIX PLANING MILL, ATLANTA, GA.

000 nov14—d1m

PATENT MEDICINES.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggists keeps it. HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta, Ga.

362 jan11—d1y tu thur sat &wkyly nx rd mat

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CURATINE

A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATINE, For Blood Diseases.

CURATINE, For Liver Complaints.

CURATINE, For Kidney Diseases.

CURATINE, For Rheumatism.

CURATINE, For Scrofula Diseases.

CURATINE, For Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

A medicinal compound of known value—combining in one preparation the curative powers for the evils which produce all diseases of the Blood, the Liver, the Kidneys. Harmless in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all Blood Diseases, such as Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning, also Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Retention of Urine, etc.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, Md.

000 nov15—d1y sat tues thur&wkly nxt r'd ma

R. W. WESTMORELAND. J. KING, Jr.

PHYSICIANS' DRUG STORE,

No. 20 Lloyd Street,

MARKHAM HOUSE BUILDING,

THE COMPLETE PRESCRIPTION DRUG Store has just been opened in a central portion of the city. Toilet Articles Instruments and Pure Drugs and Medicines can be had at Reasonable Prices.

Prescriptions Filled at All Hours, DAY AND NIGHT, by Mr. KING, whose experience and care as a Pharmacist will insure correctness.

WESTMORELAND & KING.

000 nov15—d1w

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

339june22 d1y tues thur sat&wkyly

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCORDIA HALL!

SODERER & BALL'S Art Illustrations!

A VISUAL AND ORAL EXPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 19—Italy, the Land of Art. Thursday, Nov. 20—Rome, the Eternal City. Friday, Nov. 21—Germany and the Rhine. Saturday, Nov. 22—Paris, the Beautiful City. Monday, Nov. 24—Holy Land and Egypt. Tuesday, Nov. 25—London, the Great City. GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock—A Tour in Europe. This valuable collection now comprises upwards of 2,000 Views of every point noted in ART, ARCHITECTURE, HISTORY AND NATURE, throughout the entire Old World. Besides including splendid allegories, ROCK OF AGES, NO CROSS! NO CROWN, and the beautiful sets, "WATER BABIES" and "FLIGHT OF MERCURY." Sculpture, such as properly belongs to the various subjects, will be interspersed throughout the SEVERAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Doors open at 7. Commences at 8. Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Admission to Matinee 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
371 nov13—d6t

DeGive's Opera House.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, Nov. 22 and 24.

For Two Nights Only

The Inimitable American Prima-Donna Comedienne,

ALICE OATES

Supported by the Exemplary

Oates English Comic Opera Company,

With Full Chorus and Orchestra.

SAM. T. JACK .... MANAGER.

Saturday Evening, November 22—Will be produced Charles Lecocq's master piece,

GIROFLE-GIROFLA!

Monday Evening, November 24—First time in Atlanta of the

LITTLE DUKE!

Orchestra Circle, $1. Gallery, 50 cents. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Wednesday, November 19, 9 a. m., at Phillips & Crew's.
CHAS. MELVILLE, General Agent.
343 nov12—15t

I have worn this Corset three days and every bone over the hips is broken.

I have worn the Flexible Hip Corset three months and every bone is still perfect.

The Money will be Refunded for every FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET Or Perfection Corset which break over the hips. They fit elegantly, yet so comfortably that a lady can lie down in them with ease. For sale by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA. WARNER BROS. 351 Broadway, New York.
386 sep23 d2w tues thur sat

Valuable Plantation in DeKalb for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE HOME PLACE of the late Hon. James Polk, in DeKalb county, containing 202½ acres, on which is a large brick residence containing 8 rooms 16x16 feet, 4 below and 4 above stairs, with 12 feet hall above and below, also three porches above and below, together with all necessary out houses, with gin house, store house and smith shop. The Residence is at the forks of the Peachtree, Decatur and Roswell roads, 11 miles from Atlanta and 3 miles from Decatur, and on the line of the A. and C. Railroad. About 100 acres in original growth and about 60 acres in cultivation and under good fence. Apply to undersigned on premises, or Address X Keys, DeKalb county. JAMES H. POLK, agent for heirs at law.
627 oct28—d&w1m

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME experience in office work and book-keeping. Must be quick and correct at figures. Address, in own hand-writing, Merchant, giving references and salary expected, Box 173, Atlanta, Georgia. nov15—d1t

WANTED TO RENT—A CHEAP, NEAT three room cottage. Will rent one year. Address C. J. Barton, city. nov 5—d1t

WANTED—TWO 15-HAND MULES, SET second-hand Smith's Tools, pair Wagon Gear. Address H., care Akers Bros.
000 nov15—d2t sat sun

I WANT TO RENT A GOOD STABLE WITH room for two horses and a carriage. Call or address J. H. N., 24 Broad street. nov14—d2t

STONE CUTTERS WANTED. W. W. McAfee, No. 27½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
205 nov9—d1w

FOR SALE.

FRUIT DEALERS, TAKE NOTICE!—WE are receiving large consignments of Oranges from Florida. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 230 nov11—d1w

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ANY SIZE, PRICE and terms. Can suit any one and any pocket-book. Real bargains. Address Street & Hamilton, Real Estate Agents, Dalton, Georgia.
699 nov1—d1m

LOST.

STRAYED.—ESTRAYED, ONE SMALL Black Mare Mule. Suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to L. A. Stokes, 107 Decatur street. nov15—d1t

LOST—IN CITY HALL PARK OR VICINITY, a small gold locket. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at 71 Peachtree. nov15—1t

STRAYED—FROM OUR SLAUGHTER PEN on Tuesday last, a Tennessee Cow, red and white back, horns crumple. A suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to Sparks & Tolbert, No. 3 Decatur street. 385 nov14—d1t

LOST—ON LAST THURSDAY AFTERNOON, a plain black Cloth Dolman Cloak, either on Whitehall, Forsyth, Mitchell, Marietta or Peachtree streets. The return of the cloak or any information concerning the finder made at 278 Whitehall street, or to M. Haralson, No. 7 Decatur street will be liberally rewarded. 387 nov14—d3t

FOR RENT.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FARM OF 415 acres, three miles from the city, on which is a new five room dwelling, two cabins for tenants. One acre in Scuppernong vines, 500 Peach, 500 Apple, 400 Wild Goose Plums, 125 Pear Trees. Fine well and springs. Apply at 52 McDonough street. 000 nov15—d1t &wkylt

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. MORRIS & CO.—D. P. ELLIS, AUCTIONEER—Will sell this day, 10½ o'clock, in front of store, Four new Buggies, one second-hand Buggy, Harness, a desirable lot desirable Furniture, with other goods too numerous to mention. nov15—d1t

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS IN private family, with or without board. Also two smaller rooms if desired. No. 41 Crew street.
000 nov15—d2t sat sun

Concordia Hall!

CONTINUATION —OF THE— GREAT JEWISH FAIR!

An Immense Success!

LAST THREE NIGHTS!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1879.
MONDAY, " 17th, "
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1879

New and Increasing Attractions!

Rebecca at the Well!

FLORAL TEMPLE!

HOT LUNCHES Served at ALL HOURS

ELEGANT TABLES!

SATURDAY NIGHT!

Drawing for the Grand Prize, A $500 U. S. BOND!

Conducted by a Special Committee of prominent citizens.

DRAWING FOR THE ELEGANT WALNUT SIDE-BOARD!

Donated by P. H. Snook.

Grand Promenade Concert! EVERY EVENING!

5th Artillery Band!

Hop Every Evening!

ADMISSION ONLY 10 CENTS.
nov15—d1t

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mrs. Elizabeth K. Taylor, an aged lady of Troup county, died recently.

—Last Tuesday, the Eagle says, was the cotton day in Gainesville thus far.

—Mr. S. L. Thornton, formerly of Cuthbert, died in Americus the other day.

—Americus wants the colored people of that section to hold a fair.

—There is now room in Atlanta for another daily newspaper. We mention this because the room is fresh and warm.

—Wright Tomlin, a colored pauper in Perry, is 108 years old. He has more than two hundred descendants.

—A cutting scrape between two negroes occurred in Dougherty county the other day. One of the parties will probably die.

—It is impossible to keep up with the weddings. Old Cupe has got about twenty-four hours the start of us and he is gaining in every section of the state.

—Here is what the Hawkinsville Dispatch says of the young raccoon inventor: "Mr. Harry Edwards is one of the editorial staff of the Telegraph and Messenger, and is regarded in Macon as one of the most brilliant young men in that city. His paragraphs are exceedingly pungent and his sketches are superior to anything we have seen recently in Georgia literature."

—What General Toombs really said was death to the Onion. We know the general's views in regard to this matter and we do not hesitate to endorse them. When the onion is used to dislodge tape-worms, it is well enough, but when it is employed at a lunch counter to detract from the fumes of beer, we are opposed to it. There never will be peace until the north understands these things.

—The Henry County Weekly says that on last Wednesday night a week ago, while Mr. John Stewart and his family were temporarily absent from home, fire broke out on the premises, completely destroying the dwelling houses, in which were all his household effects and two and a half bales of cotton in the seed. The ravages of the flames has left him destitute of everything in the way of household property. The houses which were burned, we understand, were the property of Messrs. T. C. & J. Q. Nolan. A subscription list for the benefit of Mr. Stewart is in circulation.

—The Harlem Columbian tells a remarkable story of how the great cyclone which swept over a portion of that section a few years since brought, from nobody knows where, a little lamb and let it down in the yard of Mr. Daniel Prather, of Columbia county. In Augusta the other day, that paper says, it saw a sack of wool taken from this animal, which is the second lot Mr. Prather has obtained from his lost visitor. The remarkable part of this story is the supposition that the lamb must have been brought a considerable distance by the cyclone, since no sheep were known to be in fifteen or twenty miles of Mr. Prather in the direction from which the storm came.

—The Louisville Courier gives an account of the burning of the large steam gin-house of Mr. J. H. Wilkins. The gin was running when the fire broke out, and it is supposed that it was caused by a match being in the cotton and passing through the gin, as it first broke out in the lint room. There were about twelve bales of cotton in the gin-house and the seed from about one hundred and fifty bales. The gin was a new one and a very fine one. The engine was saved, but the gin-house and its entire contents were destroyed, with the exception of a few cotton seed which were saved by putting water upon the burning heap a few days after the house was burned. The loss is estimated at $2,000. No insurance.

—LaGrange Reporter: Both the Atlanta papers laid the withering hand of sarcasm on the orphan editor of the Reporter, during the last week. This, taken in connection with the almost total failure of the turnip crop in this section, seems inclined to prey upon our otherwise robust constitution.

—Savannah News: A Thomasville hog-stealer named Tom Crutcher has had a singular experience. A hog was found on his premises, and as one of his neighbors had lost a swine it was thought that this was the stolen animal, so the supposed thief was arrested. It turned out afterwards that the identical hog supposed to be stolen was found, but on the trial of Crutcher the evidence showed that the hog in his possession had been stolen from somebody. As it could not be ascertained, however, from whom the thief had obtained it, and as no charge against him was pending for that special theft, he was permitted to go free.

—Dawson Journal: There are at the Dawson car works, in this city, a splendid fifty horse power engine with new boiler, shafting, belting, extensive buildings, houses for operatives, machine shop, foundry, etc., all in good condition, with the owners are willing to put in as stock in a cotton factory at a low valuation. If all is not wanted such parts as are necessary can be taken and used. Here is a good chance for a paying investment. This is not an advertisement, but an editorial. The principal owner of these works, Major Nelson, is engaged in running large and profitable oil works in Montgomery, Ala., and is willing to so invest this property because he has not the time to attend to it personally.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Greek Frontier—A Prussian Fire.

LONDON, November 13.—A Constantinople dispatch says there is a strong tendency on the part of the Turkish cabinet to enter into an active alliance with Russia. It is said the sultan has been won over to the views of the grand vizier and Osman Pasha, who especially advocate a close understanding with Russia.

A Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the porte has asked Minister Layard to explain the approaching movement of the British channel squadron to Turkish waters. At a recent interview the sultan told Minister Layard that his ministers had submitted to him a proposition for the immediate introduction of a reform in the administration of Turkish affairs, but his authority over his subjects would suffer if he appeared to act under pressure from the British government.

Minister Layard has promised to communicate the declaration of the sultan to Lord Salisbury. Under these circumstances the order to the British squadron to sail eastward is declared at the porte to be inexplicable.

Some people think Aleko Pasha, governor-general of Roumelia, has gone to Constantinople, after repeatedly refusing to do so at the sultan's request, because Prince Sabanoff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has succeeded in convincing Turkey that Russia is the only friend who can effectually aid her in overcoming her difficulties in eastern Roumelia.

At the next sitting of the Turco-Greek frontier commission, the Ottoman commissioners will present the certificates of several eminent French engineers to the effect that the line of the frontier proposed by the Greek commissioners is 8,000 metres in advance of the northern frontier indicated by the 13th protocol of the treaty of Berlin. The porte will not prepare any other line, but will offer to discuss point by point the frontier indicated by the treaty of Berlin.

FILSIT, November 13.—The German authorities have prohibited the Russian steamboat traffic on the Prussian section of the river Niemen as retaliation for a similar prohibition by the Russians on their portion of the river.

GERMANY.

LONDON, November 13.—A fire has occurred at Fratbach, Prussia, between Frier and Coblentz by which sixty houses were destroyed, among them the town hall building, dating from the sixteenth century.

BERLIN, November 13.—In the course of the debate in the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day, upon the bill for the purchase of the railways by the government, Herr Niguel, in the name of the majority of the national liberals, declared in favor of the government's views.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 13.—The St. Petersburg Navoe Vremya says a proposal is being discussed in financial circles in that city for submitting to the government a plan for the construction of a railway from Orenburg to Taskhend, and thence by way of Samarkand to the Russian frontier in the direction of India.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 13.—Meyer Sling & Co., silk merchants, of Lyons, have failed. Liabilities, £50,000.

If Elliott is successful in the match with Boyd, he will visit America and row Hanlan and would join in the race with Courtney and Hanlan for the $6,000 purse.

A dispatch from Cabul to the Standard says that a brigade under General Baker, consisting of the Fifth Punjaub cavalry and the Third Sikhs with two guns, has gone on a mission of political importance, but its destination is kept strictly secret.

SIMLA, November 13.—The troops of the expedition under General Baker, consisting of the Fifth Punjaub cavalry and the Third Sikhs, surrounded a town in Chirdon Valley and captured fifty prisoners and a large quantity of arms.

The Knights Templar.

RICHMOND, VA., November 13.—The Knights Templars' demonstration this afternoon was a most successful affair. The local and visiting commanderies, ten in number, with the grand commandery of Virginia, paraded through the principal streets, with several bands of music, attracting universal attention by their splendid appearance. They proceeded to an open field in the east end of the city and spent about an hour in going through beautiful evolutions of the temple drill, in the presence of the grand officers and an immense concourse of spectators, after which they were reviewed by the governor. Considerable additions have been made to the decorations of buildings and the city presents quite a holiday appearance.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY
BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.
Atlanta Bonds.
125 sep7dtf head fincol

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 14, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm at quotations.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at............¼ off | Selling...................par.

BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta 6s	@100
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta W't'r 7s	103@105
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta City 7s	103@105
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	108@110
Georgia 8s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
So. Car. valid 6s	75@80	Augusta City 7s	102@104
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Sav. City 5s, new	69@71
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Macon City	70@73
		Columbus City	68@70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta City	98@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	82@84	South Wes R. R.	102@103
Central R. R.	73@75	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Noon.—Stocks irregular. Money 7. Exchange—long $4.79½; short $4.82¾. Governments dull. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Evening.—Money 7@7 1-32; closed easy at 6. Exchange $4.79½@$4.80. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 106⅝; four per cents 103. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks opened strong, and during the afternoon speculation was strong and buoyant and the entire list sold up ½ to 1½ per cent.

N. Y. Central	130¾	Chicago & N.W.	92¼
Erie	47¼	Preferred	106
Lake Shore	102¾	Rock Island	148
Illinois Central	100	Western Union	107½
Pittsburg	105		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin..........$113,971,025 Currency......$ 8,590,330

LONDON, November 14—noon.—Erie 47⅝.

PARIS, November 14—2:30 p. m.—Rentes 81f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 14, 1879.

The New York market fluctuated heavily to-day. The winter months opened a few points below the closing quotations of yesterday, though the second telegram received occasioned considerable excitement in purporting the very unusual rise of ⅜c in the short space of thirty minutes. These figures, however, were beyond the reach of a sound support, and the market began to recede and an irregular decline continued until the close when it was ascertained that only a moderate gain could be claimed over yesterday's closing figures. Compared with the prices of one week ago we find that a broad margin intervenes, and that the past week has been probably the most important one since the first of September. The New York spot market closed at 12¼c, and strongly of an upward tendency. Compared with the prices of one week ago spots have advanced to the extent of 13-16c. Net receipts for the week ending to-day amount to 218,849 bales, against 223,706 bales last week; exports 189,973 bales; stock 588,899 bales, sales for future delivery have been active and at the close 278,000 bales were reported.

The local cotton market is without material change to-day. Trading has been very good and the market has been in a state of great activity. While prices are no higher the tone of the market is remarkably firm, and our dealers are keeping as close to New York prices as circumstances will justify. The total receipts of cotton for the week ending to-day amount to 7,185 bales, against 8,248 bales for the six days preceding. The following prices are quotable: Good middlings 11⅛c; middlings 11¼c; low middlings 10⅞@11c; strict good ordinary 10¾c; good ordinary 10½@10⅝c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	391
Air Line Railroad	235
Georgia Railroad	157
Central Railroad	40
Western and Atlantic Railroad	154
West Point Railroad	241
Total	1,218
Receipts previously	50,457
Total	51,675
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	51,924

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,100
Shipments previously	38,501
Total	39,600
Stock on hand	12,323

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,218
Receipts same day last year	980
Showing an increase of	238
Receipts since September 1, 1879	51,675
Receipts same time 1878	41,817
Showing an increase of	9,858

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	39,601
Shipments for same time last year	36,087
Showing an increase of	3,514

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	42,073
Same day last year	25,600
Showing an increase of	16,473
Net receipts for week ending to-day	218,849
For corresponding week last year	165,900
Showing an increase of	52,949
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	1,669,341
Same time last year	1,310,239
Showing an increase of	359,102

LONDON, November 14.—The market at Manchester was decidedly quieter on Thursday and quotations were unchanged, but producers were rather more ready to entertain offers than on Wednesday, but buyers showed less disposition to purchase, and sales have been quite small where anything like full rates were enforced.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—noon—Cotton easier; middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 13,800; American 13,500; futures opened dearer but the advance has since been partially lost; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 31-32, 6 29-32@6⅞; November and December delivery 6 27-32, 6 25-32@6¾; December and January delivery 6 13-16@6¾; January and February delivery 6 13-16@6¾@6 29-32; February and March delivery 6 27-32@6¾; March and April delivery 6⅞@6 27-32; April and May delivery 6⅞; May and June delivery 6 13-32@6 15-16; June and July delivery 6 31-32; new crop, shipped October and November per sail, 6 13-16.

Weekly—Sales 82,000 bales; American 51,000; speculation 10,000; export 7,000; actual export 5,000; import 72,000; American 57,000; stock 298,000; American 171,000; afloat 359,000; American 320,000.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 5,900 bales; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6⅞@6 29-32; November and December delivery 6 25-32@6 13-16; December and January delivery 6¾, 6 25-32@6¾; January and February delivery 6¾; February and March delivery 6 25-32; March and April delivery 6 27-32@6 13-16; April and May delivery 6⅞; May and June delivery 6 31-32; June and July 7.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅞; middling Orleans 7; upland, low middling clause November delivery 6 27-32; March and April delivery 6 13-16; April and May delivery 6 21-32; May and June 6 29-32; new crops shipped November and December per sail, 6⅞.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 11-16; November and December delivery 6 25-32; December and January delivery 6 23-32@6 11-16; January and February delivery 6 25-32@6 13-16; February and March delivery 6 13-16; March and April delivery 6 27-32@6¾; futures closed weaker with free sellers at last quotations. The markets at Manchester are quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¼; middling Orleans 12⅝; sales 482 bales; net receipts 688; gross 5,179.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,911; gross 2,153; exports to Great Britain 15,496; to France 142; to continent 2,274; sales 5,723; stock 59,750.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	218,849
Same time last year	176,878
Showing an increase	41,971
Total receipts to date	1,669,341
Same time last year	1,322,767
Showing an increase	346,574
Exports for the week	189,973
Same week last year	127,358
Showing an increase	62,615
Total exports to date	903,088
Same time last year	589,667
Showing an increase	313,421
Stock at all United States ports	577,899
Same time last year	514,029
Showing an increase	63,870
Stock at interior towns	88,902
Same time last year	104,480
Showing a decrease	15,578
Stock at Liverpool	288,000
Same time last year	282,000
Showing an increase	6,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	320,000
Same time last year	235,000
Showing an increase	85,000

GALVESTON, November 14.—Cotton strong; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11; net receipts 2,700 bales; gross —; sales 1,662; stock 86,438.

Weekly—Net receipts 20,792; gross —; sales 11,316; exports to Great Britain 13,715; to France 978; to continent 2,282; coastwise 7,331.

NORFOLK, November 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 4,117 bales; gross —; stock 41,849.

Weekly—Net receipts 21,164; gross —; sales 5,133; exports to Great Britain 17,052.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts none; gross 2,109 bales; sales 1,370; stock 6,634.

Weekly—Net receipts 866; gross 3,961; sales 26,006; to spinners 1,752; exports to Great Britain 2,228; to continent 1,850; coastwise 2,437.

BOSTON, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 592 bales; gross 788; sales none; stock 540.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,545; gross 12,607; sales none; exports to Great Britain 6,787.

WILMINGTON, November 14.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11; net receipts 840 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 14,784.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,210; gross —; sales 2,165; exports to Great Britain 5,538; coastwise 785.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 56 bales; gross 368.

Weekly—Net receipts 881; gross 6,951; sales 6,106; to spinners 5,222; stock 7,219.

SAVANNAH, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11 7-16; good ordinary 11; net receipts 7,357 bales; gross —; sales 4,800; stock 98,747.

Weekly—Net receipts 42,582; gross —; sales 18,100; exports to Great Britain 24,351; to France 3,394; to continent 12,771; coastwise 11,678.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Cotton strong; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 4,613 bales; gross 5,861; sales 7,400; stock 202,185.

Weekly—Net receipts 61,272; gross 68,485; sales 50,900; exports to Great Britain 26,226; to France 18,735; to continent 14,395; coastwise 7,902.

MOBILE, November 14.—Cotton irregular; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 1,931 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 28,612.

Weekly—Net receipts 11,453; gross —; sales 1,750; exports to Great Britain 4,000; coastwise 7,222.

MEMPHIS, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11½; net receipts 4,201 bales; gross 1,868; sales 2,850; stock 48,785.

Weekly—Net receipts 27,751; sales 10,623; shipments 17,200.

AUGUSTA, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 1,423 bales; shipments —; sales 1,221.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,239; shipments 8,055; sales 9,400; to spinners none; stock 4,355.

CHARLESTON, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 3,741 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 61,157.

Weekly—Net receipts 18,227; gross —; sales 1,380; exports to Great Britain 6,347; to continent 8,970; coastwise 6,455.

MONTGOMERY, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅜; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts of the week 5,595 bales; shipments 6,101; stock of 1879, 6,065; 1878, 10,741; sales 6,101.

MACON, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts of the week 3,004 bales; sales 3,011; stock of 1879, 3,576; 1878, 7,254; shipments 2,555.

COLUMBUS, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10½; net receipts of the week 4,023 bales; shipments 3,048; sales 3,951; to spinners 1,000; stock 7,469.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—Cotton strong; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts of the week 5,035 bales; shipments 350; sales 5,954; to spinners 30; stock of 1879, 9,350; 1878, 5,789.

SELMA, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅞; receipts of the week 5,926 bales; shipments 5,472; stock 9,502.

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, November 14, 1879.

TIME.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
10:10	12.25@12.29	12.26@12.31	12.35@12.39	12.52@12.55	12.65@12.68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:40	12.47@12.50	12.57@12.58	12.58@12.59	12.69@12.70	12.80@12.85	12.93@12.96	13.13@13.15	13.25@13.26
11:50	12.42@12.45	12.42@12.45	12.53@12.56	12.66@12.70	12.78@12.82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12:30	12.48@12.51	12.51@12.52	12.58@12.60	12.69@12.71	12.83@12.85	12.97@12.99	13.10@13.14	13.24@13.25
1:50	12.36@12.39	12.38@12.39	12.43@12.45	12.55@12.58	[illegible]	12.87	13.00@13.02	13.14@13.15
2:43	12.35@12.38	12.37@12.39	12.44@12.45	12.58@12.59	12.72@12.74	12.84@12.87	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:25	12.33@12.34	12.36@12.37	12.41	12.55	12.68@12.70	12.81@12.83	12.90@13.01	13.12@13.15

Closed steady; sales 278,000 bales.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 14, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, November 14, 1879.

TIME	WHEAT.		CORN.		C. R. SIDES.		MESS PORK.		LARD.	
	NOV.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.
9:51		113¾	42⅜	40⅝	5 25		$9 97½	$10 15		
10:21		115⅝	43	40⅞	5 25		10 15	10 15		
10:51		114¾	42⅝	40⅝	5 25		9 97½	10 15		
11:08		116	42¾	40⅝	5 25		10 00	10 15	6 72½	
11:40		115⅞	42¾	40½	5 25		10 00	10 25		
1:14		115¾	42⅝	40⅜	5 25		10 30	10 27½	6 75	
2:30		115⅝	42¼	40¾	5 87½	5 88	10 30	10 27½	6 70	6 85
3:03		116⅛	42⅞	40¼	5 37½		10 39			

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Flour—Market steady; fancy $7.75; extra family $7.50; family $7.75. Wheat—Chicago—The market was subject to numerous fluctuations to-day, though the close was considerably higher, December closing at $1.16⅝, a gain of 2½c since yesterday's close. There is no change in the local market: Georgia wheat $1.20@$1.30; Tennessee $1.31@$1.42. Corn—Chicago market steady. There is a quiet demand for corn in our market. We quote old yellow 70@75c; new white 70c. Oats—In fair demand at 55@65c. Meal—In demand at 70@72c. Grits—$4.25.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Flour firmer; Howard street and western superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.35@$7.25; City Mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.25; Rio brands $7.00@$7.25; Patapsco family $7.75. Wheat, southern firm with very light receipt; western higher and strong; southern red $1.38@$1.38; amber $1.38@$1.43; No. 1 Maryland no offering; No. 2 western winter red spot and November $1.38@$1.40; December $1.42½@$1.42½; January $1.47½. Corn, southern steady; western higher and firm; southern white 54@56; yellow 52. Oats steady; southern 44@45; Pennsylvania 43@44; western white 43@44; western mixed 41@42½. Hay, prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $15.00@$16.00.

CHICAGO, November 14—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.14⅞ cash; $1.15⅞ December; $1.17⅝ January; No. 3 do $1.03¾; rejected 87. Corn moderately active and higher; 42⅛ cash; 40¼@40⅜ December; 39⅞@39⅝ January; rejected 38. Oats steady and in fair demand; 32⅛@32¼ cash and December; 35⅞ May. At the close wheat was strong and higher. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; 42⅛ November; 40⅛ December; 44@44⅝ May. Oats in good demand and tending upward.

NEW YORK, November 14—Flour, southern quiet and very firm; common to fair extra $5.65@$6.30; good to choice extra $6.35@$7.75. Wheat 1@2c better and fairly active; ungraded winter red $1.24@$1.41. Corn about ½c better and fairly active; ungraded 59½. Oats a shade stronger but rather quiet; No 3 44¼@44½. Hops continue firm with a good inquiry; yearlings 7@18.

ST. LOUIS, November 13—Flour firmer; double extra fall $5.20@$5.30; treble extra fall $5.40@$5.60; family $5.70@$5.80; choice to fancy $5.90@$6.50. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.23¼@$1.23¾ cash; $1.26½@$1.25½ December; $1.28½@$1.29⅝ January; No. 3 do. $1.15⅝ bid. Corn easier; 37¼@37⅜ cash; 37⅜ November. Oats dull; no options.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Flour steady; superfine $4.50@$4.75; double extra $5.25@$5.50; treble extra $5.75@$6.00; high grades $6.25@$6.87½. Corn in good demand; yellow 57; white 60. Oats in good demand; prime 40; choice 42. Corn meal scarce and firm at $2.65@$2.75. Hay firm; prime $21.00@$22.00; choice $24.00@25.00.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Flour quiet; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.25; A No. 1 $6.00@6.25; fancy $6.50@$6.75. Wheat firmer; red, amber and white $1.22. Corn quiet; white 47; mixed 46. Oats dull; white 36½; mixed 36.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Flour firmer; family $5.80@$6.80. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.20@$1.23. Corn firmer; old mixed shelled 45; new mixed shelled 36@37. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 34@35; No. 2 white 36@37.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Leather—The great boom that is now prevailing in the leather markets continues without abatement, and, owing to the small stocks offering, values are expected to go considerably beyond the present market prices. Manufacturers are obstinately declining orders at anything like apparently fair prices, and dealers will be forced to pay tall figures another season. With buyers who visit our market, and have the opportunity to look around and investigate the state of things, sales are easily made, while those who usually patronize drummers are slow and exhibit considerable dissatisfaction and want of confidence when informed of the late advances. They seem to regard the matter as a fraud perpetrated by wholesale dealers in order to secure heavy profits. But such is not the case, however, and the advances which are reported day after day are based upon reliable information from the eastern markets. The state of the New York market is of such a nature as not to warrant our dealers in giving reliable quotations, and the advances are so frequent and of such a strong character that for to-day at least the market is not established.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Lime—We quote: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75, less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl

ATLANTA, November 14.—Paper—Market firm and active. Manilla paper No. 1 9@9½c ℔ lb; No. 2 8@8½c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ lb; wrapping 5@5½c ℔ lb; straw 3½@4c ℔ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 7½@8c; for wheat, 9@9½c; second-hand 6½@7c.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Hay—Market very firm and of an advancing tendency. We quote choice Timothy $1.25; choice mixed $1.15@$1.20; prime mixed $1.10.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Wool—Market is about destitute of stock. Buyers are paying the following prices: washed 20@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Hides—Market active, and all classes of hides are in demand. We quote Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7½@8.

ATLANTA, November 14—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, November 14—Wool active; domestic fleece 36@50; pulled 25@50; unwashed 12@36; Texas 17@35.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Iron Ties—In demand. We quote pieced $1.87½@$1.90; whole $2.65.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Bagging—Market very firm; 2¼ lbs 12¼c; 2 lbs 11½c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

NEW YORK, November 14—Rosin dull at $1.70@$1.75. Turpentine dull and easier at 38½.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Rye—Market dull and about bare of stock; season is over.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Peas—None of any consequence now on the market.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Wheat Bran—$1.00.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Clear Rib Sides—At the opening of the Chicago market this morning November was 15 points off, but late in the day the market jumped up 5.37½ and closed. The local market is steady with a very good trade reported. No fluctuations have taken place and 6¾c. is still quoted. Bacon—Market steady and unchanged: sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 8½; shoulders 5¾; plain shoulders none; breakfast bacon 8@8½. Mess Pork—A sharp advance took place in Chicago to-day, which raised November to $10.30, a gain of ½c. and December to $10.27½, a gain of 40 points. Market firm. Lard—Chicago closed firm and higher. November closed at 6.75 and December at 6.85. There is no special change in our market, and we quote as follows: tierces, leaf, 8½c; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9½c.

CHICAGO, November 14—Pork strong and higher; $10.50 cash; $10.10@$10.12½ November; $10.20 December; $11.27½ January. Lard strong and higher; 6¾@6.77½ cash; 6.80@6.82½ December; 7@7.02½ January. Bulk meats active, firm and higher; shoulders 4; short ribs 5.70; short clear 5.85. At the close provisions were strong and higher. Pork $10.25 November; $10.35 December. Lard 7.05 January.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Pork steady at $12.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierces 7¼@7½; kegs 7⅝@7¾. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders quoted at 4¼@4¾. Bacon firmer; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 7¾@7⅞; clear sides 7⅞@8. Sugar-cured hams in good demand; canvassed new 9½@11.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Provisions firmer and higher for job lots; no car lots in market. Mess pork $11.50. Bulk meats, packed, shoulders 4¾@5; clear rib sides 6¾. Bacon, shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 8¼; hams 10@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7½@7¾.

NEW YORK, November 14—Pork higher and more active; mess spot quoted at $11.00. Middles very firm with a fair inquiry; long and short clear, to arrive 6¼. Lard higher, closing strong with an active trade; prime steam spot 7.32@7¾.

ST. LOUIS, November 13—Pork higher at 10.50 cash; $11.15 January. Lard stronger; 6.55 bid. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 3.60@3.70; clear ribs 5.55@5.60; clear sides 5.65@5.75—according to age. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Pork dull and nominal at $11.00. Lard unsettled; steam 6.65@6.80. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4; short ribs 5¾@5⅞; short clear 6⅛. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4½. Green meats, no sales.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Pork, none here. Lard firmer; choice leaf in tierces 7¾@8; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats scarce; shoulders 3¾@3⅞; clear ribs 5¾@5⅞; clear sides 6@6⅛. Bacon scarce. Sugar-cured hams 10@10¼.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 14.—The general grocery market continues unchanged. Coffee—In active demand and firm; Rio 15½@20½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Market steady; old government Java 30@33; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Market firm and active and of an advancing tendency. We quote as follows: A sugar 11½@11¾; granulated 12¼@12½; cut loaf 12½; powdered 12½; white extra C 11; yellow C 10. Molasses—hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c: New Orleans choice 50c; do. prime 45c; do. good 42½; reboiled 45@70: refined 40@50. Teas—Market quiet: Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00: Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 36@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 80; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30; Crackers—Are firm as follows: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7¼; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Active and firm at 12½c for stick. Mackerel—In good demand at given prices; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—In fair demand as follows: air 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 14@17¾. Sugar in fair demand and firm; inferior 5¾@6⅛; common to good common 6⅞@7¼; fair to fully fair 7⅝@8; prime to choice 8¼@8⅝; yellow clarified 9@9½. Molasses quiet and weak; centrifugal 30@40; common 32@35; fair 35@37; prime to choice 40@44. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6½@7½.

NEW YORK, November 14—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes quoted 14¼@17¼; job lots 14@19. Sugar quite firm with a light trade; fair to good refining 8⅞@9½; prime 9¼@9⅝; refined less active and easier; standard A 10⅛@10¾; granulated and powdered 10⅞@11; crushed 11⅛@11¼. Molasses firm and quiet. Rice firm and fairly active.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Coffee firmer; Rio in cargoes 13⅞@17¼. Sugar firm; A soft 10⅛@10⅞.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Sugar strong; hards 11½@11¾.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 14—Eggs—Scarce and firmer at 16@17. Butter—Stocks fair with a good demand for all grades; choice Tennessee 20@21c; medium 15@18c; common 10@14c. Poultry—Market steady. The demand for live chickens is not so large as a few days back, owing to the introduction of dressed poultry. The following prices are quotable to-day: hens 20@22½c; large chickens 15@18c; small sizes 10@14c. Dressed turkeys and chickens are in demand; turkeys 10@12½c; chickens 9@10c. Sweet Potatoes—Market steady at 40@50c. Irish Potatoes—Stocks are large and dealers are asking $1.50@$3.00 per barrel according to quality. Dried Fruit—Market firm; peeled peaches 11@12c; unpeeled 4½@5c. Wax—In fair demand at 20c. Onions—In good demand; choice eastern $3.25; Tennessee $2.75 per barrel. Cabbage—Dull at 1@1½c. Feathers—In fair request; choice white geese, new, 55@62½c; prime 42½@50c; common are dull at 25@40c. Cheese—Market active: choice cream 12½@14c.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, November 14—Staple goods are firm and advancing. Some articles have almost doubled in value, while all articles are of a strong upward tendency. We quote: Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@8½c; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 25@35; opium, gum, $6.00; quinine $3.25@$3.50; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass 75c; morphine $4.50; chloroform 90c@$1.00; castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 85; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 60@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 45@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 50c. White lead 8@9½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 15@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 50@60 per cent; quicksilver 50@60; shellac 35@45. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, November 14—Manufacturers have advanced the prices of goods, which they have been forced to do on account of the steady advance in cotton. Woolen goods of every class are very firm, and our merchants are in receipt daily of the changes that occur in eastern markets. Business is moderately good, though an increase of sales will probably take place during next month on account of the near approach of the holidays. We quote:

Prints, new designs	6½@7
Prints, past designs	5½@6
Fine brown shirting	8½
⅞ brown shirting, standard	5
¾ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting	7
⅞ " drills	7½
¾ bleached	4½@5
⅞ "	6@10
4-4 "	8½@12
-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@8½
8-oz. " "	10@10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@9½
Cambrics, sharp	@7
Ticks, mattress	6@10
" Feather	13@18½
Yarns	90c

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, November 14.—The market is fairly active, though there is a slight falling off in the amount of sales as compared with the first two weeks of October. Our dealers are not pushing sales only for cash transactions, and are unwilling to risk the chances of having to carry customers over the entire summer. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Whisky dull; western rectified $1.07@$1.10.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Whisky in light demand at $1.09.

CHICAGO, November 14—Whisky in good demand at $1.10.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Whisky steady at $1.12½.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Whisky steady at $1.10.

NEW YORK, November 14—Whisky nominal at $1.15.

LOUISVILLE, November 14—Whisky firm at $1.09.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, November 14.—The market is steady and firm. Manufacturers have great confidence in the firm condition of the general market, and are not disposed to cut under the established prices. That goods are to go higher seems very evident, and our dealers will not be surprised to see an advance any day. At present we have no changes to report; very common grades 33@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 14—Business is comparatively at a stand-still, and it appears that dealers are quietly watching the changes that are constantly taking place. While no material change has taken place in the last day or two, yet every day brings its scores of advances in the hardware market which embraces every conceivable article that belongs to the trade. We quote: Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.25@$9.00. Trace-chains 45@60: good demand. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Axes $6.50@$9.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@17. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 4½ rate. Plow steel 6c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $3.90. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.75

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 14.—Market firm and active. Apples—Are in demand: northern range from $4.00@$4.50 with stocks light; Georgia $1.75@$2.00 per barrel. Lemons—In fair demand at $6@$6.50. Oranges—$2.00@$2.50 per 100 with good stock offering. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—None on market. Cocoanuts 6@6½. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—per bushel box $3.00; per gallon 60c. California Pears—$4.00 per box. Citron—22@23c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—$1.00 per box. Brazils—10@12c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 7½; North Carolina 7½@8; Virginia 8; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 14.—The market contains no great supply, but owing to the weak demand for cattle stocks are sufficient for present purposes. Choice Tennessee cattle are held at 2½@2¾c; medium 2@2¼c; common 1¾. Hogs—There is a good demand here for hogs at 4c; shoats 3½@3¾c. Sheep—Market quiet at 2½c for choice.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Hogs firm; common $2.90@$3.40; light $3.45@$3.65; packing $3.50@$3.75; butchers $3.75@$3.80; receipts 3,200; shipments 350.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, November 14—The market is very active and dealers report very light stocks. The general market is higher and prices are firm: Framing lumber $13.00; plank $14.00 per M; flooring $16.00@$20.00, per M; weatherboarding $16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00@17.50 per M. Shingles—No. 1 $3.50; No. 2 $2.50 per M.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, November 14—The market is quiet Irish potatoes 30@40c per peck. Sweet Potatoes—20c for choice; Tomatoes 5c per quart; Okra 5c per quart; Eggplant 5c each; Green Corn none; Beets 5c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Carrots 5c per bunch; Onions 7½@10c per quart; Cabbage 10@30c per head. Poultry—15@25c. Eggs 20c.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

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It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the Injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

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115th GRAND MONTHLY
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A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 d6m

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT THE STATION HOUSE Pound on the 18th instant, if not called for by owner before day of sale, one bald-faced roan Horse. This November 11th, 1879.

G. T. ANDERSON,
Chief Police.
353 nov12—d1w

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
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City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga
203 apr12 dly sat tues thur

Sale of Iron Furnace

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENDERED in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, on the 18th day of October, 1879, in the case of James C. Warner and William Morrow vs. The Rising Fawn Iron Company, James W. Cureton, Conrad N. Jordan, Samuel M. Schafer, Theodore G. Montague, Nathalie Jarvis, Charles R. Gill, The First National Bank of Chattanooga, Maria Wright, John M. King, R. E. Prim, Robert M. Jarvis, A. S. Jarvis, trustees, etc., John Middleton, Samuel M. Schafer, trustee, etc., Henry A. Polham, trustee, and John M. King, trustee, we, as Special Commissioners, will sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-house door (City Hall) in the city of Atlanta, State of Georgia, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the second day of December, 1879, the following described property, to wit: All the property, real and personal, in the State of Georgia, of The Rising Fawn Iron Company, consisting of all those certain lots, parcels and pieces of land lying and being in Dade county, in said state, known as lots number two hundred and eleven two hundred and twelve, sixty-eight, seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and eighty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and seventy-nine, one hundred and eighty, one hundred and forty-three, seventy-five, seventy-eight, one hundred and six one hundred and ten, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and seven, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty, two hundred and twenty-one, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighty-three, one hundred and eighty-four, one hundred and seventy-five, one hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and eighty-six, all in the eleventh district and 4th section of said county of Dade; only the coal and iron ore on lot No. 107 being conveyed; said lands being the same conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by the Roan iron company by deed dated 24th day of November, 1871.

And also lot number one hundred and forty-four, and one hundred and ten acres, more or less, of lot number two hundred and fifty-two, being all of said lot except fifty acres out of the south-east corner of said lot, all in same district and section.

Also, thirty acres more or less, out of the north-east corner of lot number eighty-two, in the 18th district and 4th section of Dade county, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Commencing at the mouth of C. C. Quin's spring branch, at an ash tree marked with a cross near a box elder marked with a letter A near the east bank of Lookout Creek, running east to the east boundary line of said lot number 82; then north on the east boundary line of said lot to the northeast corner of said lot, thence west with the north boundary line of said lot to the east bank of said creek, thence running up southerly the meanders of said creek to the beginning.

Also all the iron ore with the privilege of removing and working the same in and upon the following lots and parts of lots to-wit: Number eighty-two and that part of lot number eighty-three lying southeast of Lookout creek, all the iron ore on lot number ninety-one and ninety-two, except about 40 acres on the east side of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, sold by C. C. Gwynn to Haselhurst said last named lots 82, 83, 91 and 92 being in the 18th district and 4th section of Dade county.

Also all the iron ore on the following lots with the privilege of removing and working the same, lying in the 11th district of said county to-wit: part of lot number 252, being about 50 acres out of the southeast corner of said lot and on about 80 acres in the same, more or less of lot number 251, bounded as follows to-wit; commencing at a pin oak marked with a cross at the southeast corner of the lot running thence westwardly through said lot to a pine tree marked with a cross on the west boundary line of said lot, thence north to the northwest corner of said lot, thence east with the northern boundary line to the northeast corner of said lot, thence south with the east boundary to a hickory tree on the top of the ridge, then south to the beginning; said lots and the mining interests aforesaid being the same conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by A. B. Hannah by deed dated 8th February, 1872.

And also lots number one hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and seventeen and the undivided half of lot number two hundred and sixteen in the 11th district and 4th section of Dade county, being the same lots conveyed to said W. S. Wright and others by Larkin Payne by deed dated 24th January, 1872.

And also lots number one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one and one hundred and eighty-two; all in the 11th district and 4th section, being the same lots conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by Larkin Payne by deed dated 22d of November, 1872.

Also lots number two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and eighteen and the undivided half of lot number two hundred and sixteen, all in the 11th district of said county, and the right-of-way for a railroad or tramway 60 feet wide through lots number eighty and eighty-one in the same district and section, being the same lots and parts of lots conveyed to W. S. Wright and others by two separate deeds therefor, one made by H. H. Havra, guardian; and the others by R. H. Tatum.

Also lot number one hundred and seventy-four in the 11th district and fourth section of said Dade county.

Also lot number one hundred and forty-one in same district.

Also lot number one hundred and three in same district, except ten acres off the east side, being the same land sold by Rufus S. Keith to W. S. Wright and others by deed dated May 25th, 1874. Also lot number one hundred and two (102), sold by E. W. Forster to W. S. Wright and others by deed dated May 26th, 1874.

Also lot number one hundred and four (104), granted to A. B. Hannah, sold to W. S. Wright and others by W. Y. Wilson by deed dated August 1st, 1874.

Also all the coal and iron interest in lot number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in 11th district and 4th section, sold to W. S. Wright and others by Green O. Powell by deed dated May 25th, 1874, together with all the improvements, railroad rights members and appertenances to said lands belonging; and also all the furnaces, machinery, fixtures, engines, property of every kind used in the manufacture of iron on said premises.

And also all the personal property of every kind in the hands of the receiver (except iron) at the date of the sale. All of which more fully appears by reference to a mortgage made on the sixth day of March, 1876, by the Rising Fawn iron company to Conrad N. Jordan, Samuel M. Scholer and T. G. Montague as trustees, which is of record in Dade county, Georgia.

The liens declared in said decree in favor of the first mortgage bondholders are superior to the liens in favor of the second mortgage bondholders and are as follows:

James C. Warner and William Morrow	$112,205.88
Charles R. Gill	4,069.50
Nathalie Jarvis	12,384.24
John M. King	1,239.00
R. E. Prim	1,395.69
Robert M. Jarvis	16,742.78
First National Bank of Chattanooga	1,239.00
T. J. Montague	3,717.00
Maria Wright	1,356.50
A. S. Jarvis, trustee for W. S. Moon	6,275.65

The liens declared in said decree in favor of the second mortgage bondholders are as follows:

Maria Wright	$20,998.74
John Middleton	107,233.00
A. S. Jarvis, trustee	52,350.19

The other liens declared in said decree are superior to that in favor of the first mortgage, and are as follows:

James C. Warner and William Morrow	$1,302.35
James W. Cureton	210.00

The interest on the above debts from October 1st, 1879, to the day of sale is not embraced in the above sums.

The terms of said sale to be cash, but the purchaser, after paying in three thousand dollars, may discharge his bid by paying in any of the liens above mentioned, provided the property sells for enough to pay them all, and if it does not pay them all, then by paying them in according to their priorities pro rata.

This, October 23, 1879.

H. K. McCAY,
JOHN L. HOPKINS,
Special Commissioners.
532 oct24—d30days

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¾d; in New York at 12⅛c; Atlanta at 11⅝c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for today, in Georgia, southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and areas of rains, slight changes in barometer and temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, November 14, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND.		Rainfall.	Weather
				Direction.	Force.		
Atlanta	29.90	70	75	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.06	67	79	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.73	67	95	S. W.	Gent	.02	Clear.
Galveston	29.83	74	95	S.	Fresh	.05	Clear.
Indianola	29.85	76	91	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.08	77	69	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.97	71	95	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Montgom'ry	29.97	70	95	S.	Fresh	.03	Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	75	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Hazy.
Pensacola	30.01	74	95	S.	Fresh	.04	Clear.
Savannah	30.08	70	90	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 14, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND.		Rainfall.	WEATHER.
				Direction	Force.		
6:31 a m	30.05	65	89	S.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.00	73	59	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.97	75	59	S.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2:31	29.93	75	59	S.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.90	70	75	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.90	70	75	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....	29.951	Maximum ther....	.75
Mean daily ther.....	70.0	Minimum ther....	.65
Mean daily humid.	74.3	Total rainfall........	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

$10 TO $100 INVESTED IN WALL Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for Pamphlet explaining everything SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York
0 oooct4—d6w sat tues thur &wky6w

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEERMAN as a candidate for Alderman at large. 435 oct19 td

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.

J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 505 oct22—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BERKELE as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 531 oct23—dtd

SAM W. SMALL will be a candidate for Council to represent the Second Ward. 488 oct21—dtd

The friends of C. A. COLLIER announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward. 224 nov11—dtd

R. H. KNAPP is a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 375 nov13—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.

Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd

I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. October 26, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON. 616 oct26—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.

For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K. MADDOX. 403 oct18—dtd

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 434 oct19 tf

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.

The friends of PAT LYNCH announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 507 oct22—dtd

The friends of L. C. JONES [Agent Western and Atlantic Railroad] announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 513 oct24—dtd

Messrs. Editors—At the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to submit my name as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing election. W. H. REDDEN. 173 nov9—dtd

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

General Sunday-School Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Sabbath-schools of Atlanta in the Trinity Methodist church at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, 16th inst.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. John McCullagh, of Kentucky, for over forty years superintendent of missions for the American Sunday-school union in the south, and Thomas W. Dimmock, missionary for Georgia.

All are most cordially invited to attend. Governor Colquitt, a vice-president of the society, will preside. nov14 2t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Emory Speer, of Athens, is visiting Atlanta.

—L. O. McGuire, of Logansville, is in the city.

—A. D. Abraham, of LaGrange, was in the city yesterday.

—Mrs. Carrie Mastin, of Columbus, is visiting the city.

—B. E. Wells and daughter, of Cole City, Ga., are in the city.

—David Backofzer, of Dalton, reached this city yesterday.

—State Senator Henry D. McDaniel, of Monroe, is in the city.

—State Senator Joseph B. Cummings, of Augusta, in the city.

—Isaac P. Henderson and John F. Henderson and wife are in the city.

—S. T. Lane and Dr. J. S. Hamilton, of Athens, were in the city yesterday.

—W. S. B. Wilson and State Senator A. D. Candler, of Gainesville, are in the city.

—Mrs. G. H. McKennon, of Savannah, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. B. Wrenn, on Markham street.

—G. O. Shields, of the Courier-Journal, accompanied by his wife, passed through Atlanta yesterday.

—H. W. Dozier and bride, nee Miss Maggie Walker, of Columbus, reached this city yesterday on their bridal tour.

—Miss Lillie Smith, who is the most popular young lady of Cleveland, Tenn., and one of the most accomplished of east Tennessee, is visiting her brother, Mr. Robert Smith, express messenger on the Western and Atlantic railroad, who resides on Whitehall street.

—J. R. Kendrick, who succeeded George S. Thomas as assistant United States attorney for the state of Georgia, is at the Markham. He is one of our most esteemed young men, and has served the government with ability as special treasurer, with his office at Galveston, Texas, since his appointment in 1878.

—Mr. G. L. Hutchison and lady, of Indianapolis, Indiana, are guests at the Adams house. We regret to learn that the former is very ill. They were returning home from Florida, where they had been for the benefit of the health of Mr. H., and his condition became such that he was compelled to stop here. He is an Odd-Fellow in good standing.

The Jewish Fair.

Owing to the fact that last night was the beginning of the Jewish Sabbath, the fair was closed for the night. Many persons who did not know that fact went to the fair and were disappointed in not enjoying the pleasure it affords. It will be open again to-night, and there will be enough fun and entertainment for anyone.

A Good Actor.

In the Collier combination, which has just played "The Banker's Daughter" here, are several excellent actors, but we have heard numerous compliments passed on Mr. Harold Forsberg, who takes the part of "Babbage." He is as natural as life and a "solid-business man all over." Mr. Tilton, who plays with him as "Westbrook," is also a success in the part.

Letter from Hon. J. F. Awtrey.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I desire to notice some of the statements and arguments of THE CONSTITUTION on the interest law in reply to a communication of mine recently published in THE CONSTITUTION. But, before doing so, I wish to say that, in ascribing prejudice and self-conceit to those who favored this law, you assail motives and feelings in a way altogether gratuitous and uncalled for. So far as I am concerned, it is not true; nor do I believe it true of others. A more laborious, earnest, conscientious general assembly was never called together in Georgia. An humble member of so large a body may be permitted to say this much in its vindication without subjecting himself to the charge of egotism.

The whole of your argument, reduced to its last analysis, amounts to about this: It is wrong to prescribe the rate of interest by law, because it abrogates rights that should not be denied the citizen. For instance, Smith and Jones are not equal, financially. Smith can borrow money at the prescribed rate, being in easy circumstances. Jones, being in a breaking condition cannot borrow for less than 20 per cent. The law, therefore, inflicts an injustice on Jones by depriving him of the right to borrow at 20 per cent. It inflicts an injustice on Brown, the lender, by depriving him of the right to loan at 20 per cent. As such transactions concern Jones and Brown alone, it is a legal outrage to deprive them of these privileges.

These two points are the only ones to be considered. All the others are based on the assumption that the law will not be observed. On reflection you will not certainly take the position that the violation of a law is a valid argument against the justice or propriety of that law. There is a law in the code which forbids betting on certain games played with cards. But men have, and will continue to violate this law; therefore the law is wrong and should be repealed. Would not such logic as this repeal the code? Under this view of the question, among other statements you make this: "It places fresh temptations in the way of those who have a tendency to violate business transactions." You mean by this that some persons will borrow money at a rate of interest greater than that allowed by law, and then force the lender to go into court to collect, by which means the borrower will get the use of the money without any interest. Doubtless cases of this kind will occur. But I desire to call your attention to the fact that they could not occur if those who loan money would obey the law. If the money-loaner deliberately sets at defiance the laws of the country, because they operate against what he deems his interest, the man who borrows from him, seeing this disregard of law, will, no doubt, have a "fresh temptation" to violate the terms of the "business transaction." He will violate them for the same reason that induced the lender to violate the law; he will consider it to his interest to do so. The force of his example is very sorrowful when it tends in the direction of interest or inclination. An evil that comes from the violation of a law cannot be used as an argument against that law. For such it is not responsible. It is responsible, however, for evils that result from its enforcement. The way to test a law is to enforce it. If it is valuable, this will show it. If worthless, this will secure its repeal or amendment.

Those who controland give tone to public opinion assume a very grave responsibility, when, directly or by implication, they sanction the violation of any of the laws of the country. If we sow the wind, sooner or later, we will reap the whirlwind. If there is any hope for the perpetuity of our present form of government, it will be realized by a stern adherence to constitutions and laws. With us the law is the will of the sovereign, expressed through the forms of legislation. Let us throw around it, then, the emblems of royalty, and by strict obedience to its mandates make it honorable.

With this I will dismiss the further consideration of your arguments based on the assumption that the law will be disregarded. They certainly cannot have any force in determining the propriety and justice of the law. I now come to consider that part of your argument against the law which has force, and should be considered in determining this question. I think I have fairly and fully stated this argument in a previous part of this communication. It is as follows:

"It is wrong to prescribe the rate of interest by law, because it abrogates rights the exercise of which should not be denied the citizen."

This statement, with the illustration given in the case of Smith, Jones and Brown, clearly present the points. This proposition goes to the bottom of the question and I propose to consider the reasons upon which it is based. If I shall be able to show that these reasons, when contrasted with those that favor the law, are insufficient, then the proposition goes down with the foundations upon which it rests, together with the whole superstructure of inference, illustration and assertion.

When we become members of civil society, or citizens of a state, we give up all rights the exercise of which would have a tendency to defeat the purpose for which that society or government was organized. The purpose for which government is established is to secure the prosperity and happiness of those who are its members or citizens. The right to loan money without limit as to rate, is one that must be given up because its exercise has a tendency to prevent the general prosperity. It does this in this way. The price paid for the use of money, more than other cause, determines the prosperity of the industries, and these are the sources of all wealth and the life of the state. When the rate of interest is high, they are depressed, when it is low they flourish. In a country like ours, when the demand for money is largely in excess of the supply, if not restrained by law, those who deal in money will put the rate so high that it will absorb all the profits of the industries; the necessary effect of this will be to depress and dwarf them. This will keep the industrial classes in a condition of poverty and want, and they constitute four-fifths of all the population. Sooner or later, poverty among these classes will bring poverty to all other classes, because all others depend on them. To illustrate and verify the correctness of this reasoning I point to the hosts of briefless lawyers in the state, to the hard-worked and poorly paid physicians, to the broken and breaking merchants, to the stagnation in trade, to the railroad stockholders, who whistle in vein for a dividend, and to the war among the railroads over the beggarly array of commodities offered for transportation. This contest for freights resulted in the "pooling arrangement" by which the roads hoped to save themselves from ruin. This was very natural, but the effect was to increase the load of the already overburdened industries, and hence, in order to relieve them, the prohibition of the pool became a part of our organic law. This is the condition of things in Georgia after an experiment of nearly fifteen years, during which time the rate of interest has been just what the loaner saw fit to make it. It has ranged from 12 to 36 per cent. per annum.

Now, to leave all these fierce conflicting interests to be harmonized by the operation of the natural laws of business and trade is, to my mind, simply ridiculous. The strong have always controlled the weak. The weak finally submit and cease to murmur and we call that harmony. The industrial classes, though mighty in numbers, are weak because unorganized and incapable of organization. A necessity for organization among these classes ought not to exist, because all should see the necessity of protecting them for the good of all. But men are selfish and selfishness is blind. It overleaps itself. The state, clear-eyed and impartial, and only solicitous for the general good, stands among her children as the true umpire. Spoiled children are always first to rebel against parental authority. Intent upon their own gratification, they fail to see the propriety of the parental dictum, if that comes between them and their cherished objects. They will not consider the condition and wants of other members of the family.

These reasons of themselves are sufficient to show the justice and necessity of a law restricting interest.

I now come to consider a matter in which THE CONSTITUTION and myself are in perfect sympathy, and that is the development of our great natural resources. I am at a loss to see how this can be effected if its views on the interest questiod should prevail. The necessity for this development is vital, because it opens the only avenue of escape from the poverty that now exists and will continue to increase unless we change. The acknowledged defect in our industrial system is the imperfect development of our manufacturing and mining industries. This defect utterly defeats all improvements in our financial condition as a state. The herculean efforts of our great agricultural industry only serve to sink us deeper in the mire of poverty, and this is so because it is not properly supported by the others. The frantic efforts of our agriculture to win success under these conditions find fit illustration in the folly of the man who broke his back in trying to lift himself by his boot straps. Let us notice briefly some of the effects resulting from the imperfect development of the other industries. It leaves a large number of our population without such employment as will enable them to support themselves. But they must have food and clothing, and these supplies of necessity are furnished by the farmer. The absence of these industries forces us to send all our money out of the state to pay for wares and products that should be made at home. The consequence of this is to leave us without money. The scarcity of money necessarily reduces the price of property far below its intrinsic value. This depleting process has been carried on until we have no market for real estate in the country and small towns. The quantity of money in a country determines the price of property as surely as the water runs down hill. For these reasons it is vitally important to us to retain annually as much of the money realized from the sale of cotton and other produce as possible. This cannot be done unless we can buy at home such things as we may require. If I, as a citizen of Georgia, send to Indiana for a wagon that could and should be made at home, the state suffers loss. The amount paid for the wagon is so much lost capital. If I buy a wagon from a manufacturer in my vicinity or in the state, I shall retain an interest in the $100 paid for it. It has only changed hands. The $100 is still here and serves to keep up prices and stimulate enterprise, in which I am equally interested with others. Thus we see in this absence of the other industries the chief cause of our depressed pecuniary condition as a people. When we remember our unsurpassed natural resources for the prosecution of all these industries, we should feel mortified and chagrined that so little has been done. Nearly all the raw materials are here in abundance out of which to make the various implements and articles required in the different pursuits of life. God has given us almost a monopoly in the matter of raising and spinning cotton. With an imbecility that is astounding we have blindly stumbled along life's pathway, growing poorer, year after year, and made no effort worthy the name to utilize these great resources. Shall we continue to lament our poverty in the midst of such a golconda of wealth? If it were not so serious our apparent stupidity would be ludicrous. Why has not more been done heretofore, and why is not more being done now in this rich field? The reason is obvious. The high rate of interest paid by the merchant and agriculturalist has satisfied capital. Without a practical knowledge of the methods that obtain in various industries of mining and manufacturing, capital, being timid, was not willing to risk the chances of loss. This indisposition was increased by the fact that it was already getting as much as could be made by engaging in them; hence it was satisfied. Without worry or much hazard it was absorbing these profits. What more could be desired?

Now, it is clear to all thinking men that in order to induce capital to engage in these industries, you must first make it apparent that more can be made in that way than in any other, and this cannot be made to appear as long as capital can get a high rate of interest in the way of loans. The profit being about the same our people will inevitably prefer to loan, rather than to invest in the industries, because such investment will require stock companies, and most men prefer to place it under the control of a board of directors. These objections can be overcome only by the prospect of much greater profit. This chance for greater profit can be made to appear only by reducing the rate of interest. Cut off from this resource it will eventually go "where it will do the most good" for itself and for others; and this must be done by statutory law; the law of supply and demand will keep it high; we must overcome the natural by the statutory law.

Aside from these overwhelming reasons, the price of money ought to be controlled by law for other good reasons. The citizen who keeps his capital in the form of money and makes his profits by loaning to others is a non-producer; he adds nothing to the wealth of the state; he lives on what others produce; in one sense he is a drone in the hive, he makes no honey. Therefore it is eminently proper for the state to say to such citizen, if you choose to use your capital in this way, you must loan it at such a price as will enable those who do employ it in the industries to make something by its use as well as yourself—you must divide the profits. Keeping in view the general prosperity, is not this just and equitable? I am not an unquestioning disciple of that school of statesmen who hold that when the government has provided for the protection of the individual rights of life, character and property, nothing more should be done. The paramount duty is to look to the general prosperity, and any matter that affects that is a proper subject for legislation. Some French sportsman has given us some graphic stories of lion-hunting in Africa. We are told how this royal brute stalks forth at nightfall, shaking the hills with his roarings, and filling with terror and trembling the Arab tribes encamped around him; how bullocks are appropriated and sheepfolds decimated to satisfy his appetite, until in sheer desperation the tribes in all the panoply of war, assemble in force to destroy the monster. While I would not ascribe to those who deal in free money the ferocity and rapacity of the lion, yet the effects of free money in a country oppressed by want and poverty has many points of similarity to those produced by the free lion of the mountains.

Again. Money is the common medium of exchange, the creation of government, and not the result of labor in the way that bacon or cotton is. Being without intrinsic value it cannot be classed with the commodities of industry that result from labor; therefore it cannot claim the same privileges that other property has.

Now I ask this question: Shall the state be prevented from adopting such a policy as will result in incalculable good to all the people because that policy will prevent Jones and Brown from borrowing and loaning money at 20 per cent? We must remember that the Joneses and Browns constitute relatively a small part of the people, and if their numbers were greater that would not justify them in thwarting the general prosperity in order that they may retain the right to engage in transactions that in nine cases out of ten, will result in more harm than good to them individually. One of the conditions of citizenship, as previously stated, is that we give up all rights the exercise of which will interfere with the general prosperity; the right to loan money without limit as to rate is one that does interfere with the general prosperity as I have shown; therefore it should be given up, and the law that denies this right should be enforced and cheerfully obeyed.

In a communication of mine published in your issue of the 24th ult., I said that it was to be regretted if capitalists could not go on with business on a basis of 8 per cent for money, because in that event the conflict of interest between capital and the industries could not be harmonized. You criticise this statement of mine by saying "We have never heard of such a conflict before. If there is any industry in the state that is not carried on by capital in some shape we should be glad to hear of it, because it is a part of the mission of such newspapers as THE CONSTITUTION to chronicle that which is unique or interesting, and a conflict between capital and the industries of the state would be a phenomenon well worthy of attention."

This criticism is the result of a misconception, and it indicates such a want of information or acquaintance with this question as was not to be looked for in a journal of such ability as THE CONSTITUTION. As a matter of course the term "industries," as used by me in this statement, meant the capital or money invested in them. Is THE CONSTITUTION unable to understand how capital invested in lands, mules, agricultural implements, buildings and machinery can be at war with capital kept for hire in the shape of money? This is the point in this whole discussion. The contest is a war of capital with capital—a war of capital in the shape of mules, lands, agricultural implements, buildings, water power, coal, iron, etc., with capital kept for hire in the form of money. Capital invested in the industries is working for the good of all, while capital kept for hire is so managed that it defeats this purpose by appropriating the profits of industrial capital.

The mind of THE CONSTITUTION seems to be more or less worried by the absurdities of those who favor a usury law. It sees so clearly the folly of such a law that it becomes impatient and irascible when it comes in contact with the obtuseness of these simple people who still adhere to the old fogy idea that such a law is necessary. Will THE CONSTITUTION bear with me if I delicately suggest that beyond the vestibule of this question—around its foundations—it will find cool retreats and balmy airs, under the soothing influence of which all its heat and and impatience will be dissipated.

Again, THE CONSTITUTION says: "Suppose it were possible by the enforcement of a law to compel the owners of money to refuse to lend to those who need it, by what process of law would our alleged solons remedy or relieve the distress which would inevitably result and continue until the people had adjusted their affairs to this new system of political economy."

"Our alleged solons" never contemplated such an absurdity as making a law "to compel owners of money to refuse to lend it to those who need it." But they did intend to pass a law that would require money loaners to loan at such a rate as would enable the borrower to make something on its use as well as the lender; otherwise it would be better not to borrow at all. These "solons" did certainly contemplate the contingency of a refusal to loan on the part of capitalists, and that some persons, in that event, might suffer some inconvenience. But is it not wiser to suffer, if necessary, a temporary inconvenience in an effort to adopt a better policy, than to go on to certain ruin without an effort to change? Mr. Toombs asserts that every year sees the people poorer; and this is true. Is it not time, then, to change front, or at least make an effort to do so? The longer we pursue a false financial policy the greater the difficulties in the way of an escape from it. Is it wise to oppose an effort to change because of the difficulties, as THE CONSTITUTION seems to be doing?

THE CONSTITUTION appears to be profoundly moved when it thinks of the direful results that will flow from this law. This solicitude, too, is all for the people. In the meantime the people are quiet and serene; the great majority of them, indeed, seem rather pleased than otherwise at the adoption of this law. Does THE CONSTITUTION know something not known to the public in regard to this money question, that has filled it with such dread? It does make one statement that rather frightens me. It says, "perhaps two-thirds of the capital used in Georgia comes from abroad." If this be true, then we are poorer than I thought. If nothing is left of the $500,000,000 worth of cotton raised in Georgia, since the war, then indeed has the time come for a change. Let us take the bull by the horns at once. This piece of information makes plain what before was inexplicable. Our capitalists are not capitalists, but only agents for foreign money, and we have been paying this high rate of interest to foreigners. No wonder we are poor. What was not taken to pay for foreign commodities has been carried off in the way of interest for the use of outside capital. THE CONSTITUTION mistakes the people of Georgia if it supposes they are without sufficient moral courage to meet with firmness and fortitude all the hardships that may result from an effort to throw off the servitude of foreign capital—a servitude that only serves to add annually another chain to the shackles that bind them. It were better to be a galley slave at once. Right here is the place where "the last ditch" appropriately comes in.

J. F. AWTREY.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
November 14, 1879.

Rome circuit.........	21	Cherokee circuit....	8
Augusta circuit.......	20	Middle circuit.........	4
Ocmulgee circuit.......	17	Brunswick circuit....	8
Eastern circuit........	23	Northern circuit......	11
Atlanta circuit........	47		
			169

HEEL OF COWETA.

No. 47 Atlanta. Argument concluded.

No. 15 Atlanta. Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway company vs. The State. Illegality, from Fulton. H. K. McCay, for plaintiff in error. R. Toombs; R. N. Ely, attorney general, for the state.

Pending the argument of Mr. Ely, court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEO. HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and during the session, which lasted all day, transacted the following business:

A large number of true bills found by the grand jury were recorded.

A. T. Finney vs. F. R. Mayson & Co. Case dismissed.

R. E. Gardner vs. A. C. & L. G. Ladd. Oath of illegality dismissed, and ordered by the court that R. E. Gardner recover from the defendants for the use of the offices and the court's costs.

John S. Heard vs. Jett & Erwin. Injunction granted, and S Jones appointed receiver and authorized to sell certain property.

W. J. Fletcher vs. John D. Simmons et. al. Injunction refused.

Charter was granted to the Gate City loan and building association to do business.

Abbott & Bro. vs. D. J. Foley, Bro. & Co. Ordered that the trial of this case be resumed to-day at 3 o'clock.

Pending an argument on motion for a new trial in the case of The State of Georgia vs. John Jones, court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

TRIAL CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Potts vs. Winter.
Smith vs. Farrow.
Morris vs. Gee.
Ward vs. Fayne, administrator.
Westbrook vs. Westbrook.
Finney vs. Mayer & Co.
Humphries vs. Humphries.
Ferrill vs. Ferrill.
Cotton States Life Insurance Company vs. Arnold, claimant.
McConnell & Heywood vs. Deneen.

RETIRES FROM THE RACE.

A Card From Mr. Sam W. Small, Withdrawing His Candidacy.

To the Voters of Atlanta: My duties as official stenographer of the United States senate sub-committee which meets in New Orleans on Monday next will prevent my presence in the city during the remainder of the canvass. While I should esteem highly the privilege of representing my ward in council and seeking, by the partiality of my friends, in that position to further advance the interests and prosperity of Atlanta, the cash advantages of the position I have are more inviting than the credit I might receive in the other position that I might not get. Since one of my competitors made it an objection to my candidacy that I owned no real property, and since he offered me none of his own, I have concluded to seek first the wherewithal to acquire property; and I chose to seek it in the direction of the largest pile, conscious that I will get my desires before he gets his water-pipe! I may add that I am pleased at his calling for water while he is where the supply is abundant.

I thank most gratefully all my friends who so freely expressed their intention to support me. The gratification I feel over their partiality is almost equal to an election by their aid. I shall forget none of them when the opportunity is seen to serve them.

My retirement from the field will not be a serious affair. The world will go on, the race will go on, and I will go on—to New Orleans about my business. If the choice of a councilman from the ward is thus simplified I will be glad, but for my life I cannot decide whether it would be best to give other employment to my friend who loads up the hip-pockets of the community, or to break in upon the greater usefulness in private life of the gentleman who breeds improved chickens for a people too long subjected to the rule of the yellow-legged plebeans of the barnyard! I rather lean to the affirmative side, I think. Truly yours, in luck, SAM. W. SMALL.

Manners at the Opera House.

We have to complain of unpleasant deportment at the opera house lately. It has been such positive rudeness as the attentive policemen present could notice or prevent. It has been less bold but quite as annoying. It takes the form of conversation during all parts of the play; hisses when the general audience applauds; slang phrases uttered so as to be heard by those too polite to know their meaning, but sufficiently refined to suffer annoyance from them. When the play is over the trouble does not cease, but continues in the crowding and rushing to get out—in the packing about the steps and the steady stare at all who are not lucky enough to slip out at the rear exit. These are apparently small matters, but they rob the dramatic events in Atlanta of much of the pleasure they would otherwise confer, and are justly complained of by ladies and gentlemen.

The North Georgia Races.

The last issue of the Turf, Field and Farm contains a well-written article of two columns and a half in length, giving a full and complete account of the races recently held at Oglethorpe park during the fair. The publication is from the pen of Mr. T. J. Pollard, of this city, who is the Atlanta correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm. Mr. Pollard is a strong friend of the North Georgia stock and fair association, and it is thought that the article will be of vast benefit to Atlanta and the association. Mr. Pollard deserves the thanks of the directors for the interest that he has taken in the matter.

Thanks Returned.

We return thanks to Mr. John R. Kendrick for a pamphlet copy of the minutes of a conference between the committee on coinage, weights and measures of the house of representatives and the secretary of the treasury and director of the mint; and also for a pamphlet copy of a statistical abstract prepared by the chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington. These pamphlets contain valuable information. Mr. Kendrick is in Atlanta on business. He is stationed at Galveston, Tex.

Religious.

The exercises of the Georgia M. E. church conference in Marietta Street M. E. church, open at 9 a.m. The missionary sermon is to be delivered at 11 a.m. Missionary anniversary meeting at 7:30 p.m., addressed by Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D.D., and Bishop Wm. L. Harris, D.D., LL.D. The public are invited to attend. Bishop Harris is to preach in said church at 11 a.m. Sunday morning.

Peloubet's Notes.

Peloubet's select notes on the International Sabbath-school lessons for 1880 are now ready and can be had at Hitchcock & Walden's book-store on Whitehall street. This is a popular work and deservedly so. All Sunday-school teachers should get one. They will then have all of the lessons for 1880 in one book with the best of notes, maps, illustrations, etc.

The Macon and Brunswick Muddle.

The following notice was served on the governor yesterday by Mr. Stanton's company:

State of Georgia, Fulton county. To his excellency, A. H. Colquitt, governor of the state of Georgia:

You are hereby notified, that I for the company which I represented, claim to be the highest and best bidder at the sale of the lease of the Macon and Brunswick railroad (the property of the state) at Macon, Georgia, on the 6th day of November, 1879, and that I demand and claim the said railroad under the lease contract as set forth in the provisions of an act passed by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, approved September 3d, 1879, and acts amendatory of the same. I insist that under the provisions of this special act which must be construed strictly, and especially the second section of the same, which reads as follows: [Here follows second section of act.] That there was a leasing at said time, and a full disposition of the property under the law to one of the bidders. I further insist that I was the highest and best bidder at the time the said railroad was declared leased, and that it was so declared by the auctioneer crying the sale. As to the fact that I was such bidder and that there was a sale of the lease, I am now ready to show and ask to submit to your excellency proof of the same for consideration.

I further insist that there was no legal bid made by any other person for the lease of said road, who had under the provisions of this special act, a right to bid at said sale or a right to lease said road, and that for these reasons I am, when I comply with the terms of the act, entitled to said railroad, and these facts I am ready to present to your excellency and here ask that I may do the same. Being ready to show all that I have stated as facts, and resting the rights of my company upon the law, I most respectfully demand the carrying out of the terms of the lease contract according to the provisions of the above referred to act, holding myself in readiness to comply with all of its provisions. Respectfully submitted. E. T. PAINE, For the company.

This the 14th day of November, 1879.

Physicians' Drug Store.

Our genial friends, Dr. Rob't W. Westmoreland and J. King, jr. pharmacist, have opened a neat prescription drug store at No. 20 Lloyd street, in the Markham house building, where they offer physic, toilet articles, etc., for sale and propose to fill carefully physicians, prescriptions. They have no nostrums or patent medicines, a new feature in the drug business so far as we have observed. What will Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Radway's Ready Relief, and Lightning Liniment say to this? It would seem that pure drugs ought to succeed, but pictures and certificates are mighty among the people. See advertisement in another column.

Kindling Chips.

Messrs. Johnston, Kimball & Co., of Ogechee, Ga., are manufacturing a number one article of kindling chips. These chips are the residium of the turpentine made during the fall season.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the constipation is of recent date, a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will suffice, but if it has become habitual, one pill should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:
"After a practice of 25 years, I pronounce TUTT'S PILLS the best anti-bilious medicine ever made."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says:
"I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any medicine to do me so much good as TUTT'S PILLS. They are as good as represented."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ATLANTA BONDS FOR SALE.

THE BONDS AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED by an Act of the General Assembly, at its recent session, are now for sale by John H. James, Banker John W. Goldsmith, City Treasurer, or The Citizens' Bank of Georgia.

These Bonds are issued to pay off the floating debt of the City of Atlanta and the proceeds will be used for no other purpose whatever. They bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from October 1st, 1879, are non-taxable by the city, and will be sold at par.

The entire issue amounts to Three Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars and mature as follows:

25,000 in 1886.
25,000 in 1887.
25,000 in 1888.
25,000 in 1889.
25,000 in 1890.
40,000 in 1891.
40,000 in 1892.
40,000 in 1893.
40,000 in 1894.
50,000 in 1895.
50,000 in 1896.

Any one holding notes of the City of Atlanta who desires to exchange them for above mentioned Bonds can do so by applying to the City Treasurer before the Bonds are sold.

Six per cent non-taxable is a good rate of interest for the times, and it those who hold the notes of the city do not take the Bonds their notes will be paid off in money as fast as the Bonds are disposed of.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Atlanta, Nov. 14, 1879. 000 nov15—d6t

COLGATE & CO'S

"NEW" SOAP can be cut in two, the oval end clasped readily in the hand, and the larger end worn down almost to a wafer without ny waste. COLGATE & CO. recommend their

THE OVAL CAKE

is the most economical form of Washing Soap. All bar or square cakes wear down in use to a large flat piece, too thin to handle and therefore, wasted while the OVAL CAKE o

"NEW" SOAP

(Trade-Mark Registered) to Careful Housekeeper not only as superior in quality, but as in form the most ECONOMICAL SOAP now made.
538 aug28 d39t wed sat &wky13w nx rd mat

WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO.

No other Company being able to produce an "Automatic" Sewing Machine, or anything approaching it in real merit, attempts are made to secure the trade by low prices, and thus palm off old patents under the name of "New," "Improved," "Light-Running," &c.

THE "New Automatic" or "NO TENSION" Silent Sewing Machine

Besides being by far the Lightest Running, is in all essential respects entirely different from any other in the world, all others having Tension, and Bobbin or Shuttle.

SAFETY TO HEALTH AND PERFECTION OF WORK ENSURED TO ALL.

Having no authorized agent in this vicinity, and as we cannot give full particulars in an advertisement, we solicit DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE from all persons owning or about to purchase a Sewing Machine, and will carefully and promptly reply to all communications.

Address, WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 658 Broadway, New York.

148 oct7—d2taw8w wed sat

His Last Journey.

A burial case containing a metallic casket in which were the remains of Douglass Warner, passed through the city yesterday en route to New York. The box was in care of the express company and left Atlanta by the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for Rochester, New York. From a card attached to the burial case we learned that the deceased breathed his last at Greenesboro, Georgia, and that he was the minor son of B. Y. Warner. The case was directed to Mrs. H. C. Warner, Rochester, N. Y.

On Fire.

About half past five yesterday morning a small frame building on Frazier street, beyond the terminus of the McDonough street car line, was consumed by fire. A colored family were the occupants of the house. Some of the furniture and household effects were saved. The building was worth about three hundred dollars and was insured.

Solid Silver Bridal Presents,
Necklaces and Lockets,
Opera, Guard and Vest Chains,
Watches, Diamonds, etc.
Largest Stock in the South, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
356 jan'9—d12m 4th pg

—The Jewish fair is now the center of attraction. The best suppers and dinners, hot or cold, are served at only 25 cents, and the upper tendom of our people indulge in the cheap luxuries.

Query: Why will people suffer with indigestion when "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will cure them?

For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Another Savings Bank Gone Up!

This has been said so often of late, that people are beginning to look for safer investments for their surplus cash. Any man who has 25 cents to invest cannot do better than buy a box of Mott's Liver Pills, for they never fail. Always keep them in the house. nov12—d&1w

—The Jewish fair was closed yesterday at 4 p.m. our Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, but it opens again this evening.

—Cocoa is known the world over for its great nourishing and strengthening properties. The Chocolates and Cocoas of Walter Baker & Co. having stood the test of a hundred years, are highly recommended for their excellence and purity and are for sale everywhere by grocers.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" makes chills and fever impossible.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

—The great evening of the Jewish fair is to-night, when the drawing of the $500 bond takes place. Who will be the lucky winner?

Saturday's Post.

28 columns. Racy reading. A beautiful story. The paper for advertisers. Subscribe to the Post. Only 50 cents a month; $1.25 for three monhts. nov15—d1t3d col

One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will save fifty dollars in doctor's bills.

For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

—Music of European nationalities never heard here before will be discoursed at the Jewish fair to-night by the Fifth artillery band. Hop after 10 o'clock.

—Every lady will do well to read the advertisement of the "New Automatic," and write for particulars as there directed.
148 oct7 d2taw8w wed sat

—The promenade concert at the Jewish fair to-night will be a gem. Only 10 cents admission.

Auction.

The well-known horse, Robert E. Lee, will be offered at public sale at 10 o'clock this day, corner Marietta and Broad streets. For information concerning the horse inquire of Redd, the Messrs. Venable, Rev. J. H. Martin or George W. Parrott.
nov15—d1t

Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver medicine in the world.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

—If you wish to see a fair carried on in "ladylike" style, go to see the Jewish fair at Concordia hall. Only 10 cents admission.

—Drs. J. G. & R. W. Westmoreland have removed their office from 14 Lloyd street to 20 Lloyd street, Markham house building, in rear of Physicians' drug store. Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

—If you don't visit the Jewish fair you deprive yourself of a great enjoyment.

—Remember that the Jewish fair opens again this evening at 6 o'clock, when the drawing for the $500 United States bond is coming off.

Atlanta Illustrated.

Harper's Monthly for December contains an article on Atlanta by Ernest Ingersoll, a young writer of rare piquancy, who paid us a visit last spring. The article is full and well illustrated, giving accurate views of main business centers, residence streets, street scenes and well-known local characters. The author speaks in the highest terms of Atlanta's enterprise and prospects. Already the December Harper's have had a large sale and will continue to go like hot cakes.

—Mayor Calhoun, Captain R. J. Lowry, Mr. David Mayer and Captain L. J. Hill, are the committee to the drawing of the $500 United States bond at the Jewish fair to-night.

A Card.

I will be pleased to see my friends at No. 2 Marietta (corner Peachtree) and will give their prescriptions my personal attention.
CHAS. H. GREENE.

—The fashion and beauty of the Christian and Jewish youth mingle in fond embrace in the dances at the Jewish fair.

Liver pills contain arsenic: "BLACK-DRAUGHT" is as harmless as tea or coffee.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Direct Importation.
CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS

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347 nov28 div lo'l

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